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HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
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The Bombay Chronicle

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EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. VIII, NO. 264 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1920. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1920		
6ht Nov.	.. Syria ..	6,633
13th ,,	.. Kashmir ..	8,841
20th ,,	.. Kaisar-I-Hind .	11,430
27th ,,	.. Mongola ..	8,056
9th ,,	.. Merkara † ..	8,255
4th Dec.	.. arkunda ..	16,118
11th ,,	.. Malwa ..	10,883
18th ,,	.. Kalyan ..	8,987
25th ,,	.. antua ..	10,885
1921		
1st Jan.	.. China ..	7,932
8th ,,	.. Caledonia ..	7,572

†B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said, Genoa and Plymouth only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be NO special train across France for some considerable time to come.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger-carrying steamers.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamers.	—
15th Nov..	Dumera ..	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
1st Nov. ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports 9-30 a.m.
3rd ,, ..	Bamora ..	Karachi and P. Gulf ports
4th ,, ..	Karapara ..	East and South Africa via Porebunder.
5th ,, ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
7th ,, ..	Barala ..	Busreh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	eparture
Yokohama Maru	B. Takiguchi.	4141	5th Nov,	14th Nov
*Sasuki Maru	M. Tomita.	6r46	29th Oct	2nd Nov
Jinshi Maru	Kubo	3195	20th Nov.	30th Nov

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Saigon Maru	L. Ijichi	7th Nov.	15th Nov.
Burma Maru	I. Kobayashi	16th Nov.	5th Nov.
Kosado Maru	—	22nd Nov.	2nd Dec.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/ & 2/8 each.
„ CASHMERE „ Rs.2/8 & 3/8 each
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DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS,
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SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

S. S. LOYALTY
BOMBAY TO MARSELLES AND GENOA.
Next Approximate Sailing.
15TH NOVEMBER, 1920.
FARES :—
First Special.. .. Rs. 800
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)
First Class "A".. .. Rs. 750
First Class "B".. .. ,, 700
Second Class .. .. ,, 600

A reduction of 10 per cent. is made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be reserved without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 250.
The Steamer is provided with wireless telegraphy.
All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.
The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.
There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
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The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 114. Tele.: JALANATH, Bombay.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE. LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Billah. Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765, 242
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,468
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed fo one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixe Deposits received for shorter periods at rate to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody an Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER
Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 9, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Soerabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiolfo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS receive for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. M. WILSON.
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	60,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 4 PER CENT PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by specia arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
C. H. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 45,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 9,680,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER of CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
53, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,866,666
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills an grants Draft, payable at [illegible] an branches and issues Letters of [illegible] use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 3 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up t Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelv months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of th interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COM MISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay

5%
WHY SAVE MONEY?
? ? ?
Because it is THE BEST FRIEND in time of need.
Because the coppers saved daily will provide for the education or marriage of your son or daughter when they are of age.
You can open a Savings Bank account with
8 Annas and upwards and it will earn 5 % Per Annum
Open the account to-day at
THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LTD.
7 A, Fort Street, Opp. G. P. O.
BOMBAY.
Post Box 22 Phone 5305

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 50,000,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum a daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 201.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-9-20	59,68,715

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are gran e on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital: ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital: ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for calls: Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds..... Rs. 9,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
G. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 15,00,0[illegible]
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,50,70,180/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,10,281/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 80 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 1 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

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MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents
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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vas, Branch Secretary.
Lessors Buildings, 33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,706

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy. (Messrs Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas.).
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhuoandas Govindji & Co.).
Jaranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchan Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala, (Messrs Sakharam Mancharam), Managing Director
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two more persons and the balance made pay able to one or more of to the survivor o survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained o application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

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According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book,
The oldest Life Office of Bengal,
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
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MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
aims settled immediately Numero testimonials.
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INSURANCE.
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	Rs.
Funds exceed	81,00,000
Surplus about	1,50,000
Claims paid about	24,50,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
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Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents, Bombay Presidency, 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000 Paid up Capital Rs. 23,74,790
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS
CHIEF AGENCIES:

AHMEDABAD	Laxmidas L. Saraya Special Representative
CALCUTTA	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI	Rameshwardas Banarsidas.
MADRAS	W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
RANGOON	Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA	Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd

SWADESHI MOTHER OF PEARLS, BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS.
Highly recommended by the Late Lokmanya Tilak and Mrs. Besant.
Manufactured by:—
THE VICTORIA COMMERCIAL AGENCY Dacca (Bengal).
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Jariwalla Building,
Sandhurst Road, (Golpitha), BOMBAY.
5316

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Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppo. Police Chowki, Null Bazar
Post No. 9, BOMBAY.

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and Sanitary Ware of every discription.
We instal bath tubs, wash-basins and drainage at competetive rates. Estimates Free.

50 Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

CLUBWALLA & Co.,

BEFORE—AFTER

How one man lost his worried look.

MANY a man feels worried without quite realizing the cause. His world is a dull, dim and grey one, and he is always straining to see. That's how the lines and wrinkles come. Good glasses, which "clear up everything" are like coming out of mist into sunshine to any such person, and the ease they bring is soon reflected in a happier expression. But you can't get the best out of glasses without highly skilled optical service.

CONSULT

Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

Branches in the East:
CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, DELHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, SIMLA and RANGOON.

Head Office: 19, New Oxford St., LONDON.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENGLAND.

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Apply for our new Catalogue.

Engineer & Company.

PYDHOWNI, BOMBAY.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDINGS
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
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Price List Free.

Amirchand & Son,

Cloth Shawl Merchants
LAHORE.

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"GOLDEN STILL"
Eau de Cologne

Wonderful freshness, invigorating quality and delightful odour, distinguish this really high-class Eau de Cologne, which is undoubtedly the finest production of its kind.

It is manufactured from the purest ingredients and blended with the knowledge derived from nearly one hundred years' daily practice.

There is nothing more welcome for headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves, than "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations.
Insist on having the original, made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON,

Distillers of Perfumes,
Newgate Street, London, E.C.

Proprietors of the celebrated Hasu-no-Hana, Phūl-Nānā, Shem-el-Nessim, and Wana-Ranee Perfumes.

ORDINARY STYLE

WEST END
"SOWAR" WRIST WATCH

GUARANTEED TWO YEARS

Gilt half plate movement jewelled with 15 rubies, compensation balance, double roller and tempered steel hair spring; straight line lever escapement with visible ruby pallets. White enamel dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Well finished, dust and damp proof case with extra thick crystal glass.

NICKEL SILVER.. Rs. 37
STERLING „ .. „ 45
EITHER PATTERN SAME PRICE

The prominent features of our "Sowar" watches are their ability to withstand the roughest usage that can reasonably be expected of a watch, and their unfailing reliability as timekeepers.

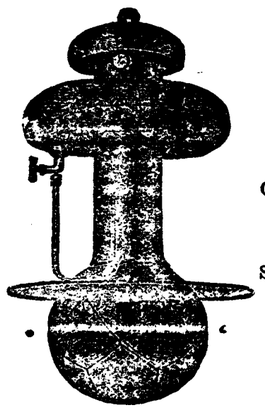
Write for our illustrated list, sent post free

WEST END WATCH Co.

373, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. | 14, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

NEW PATENT STYLE.

ALADDIN
THE WONDERFUL LAMP.



Under Improved Model
800 C. P. & 1,600 C. P.
THE BRILLIANT KEROSINE ARC LAMP.
Self-contained
for Railways, Municipalities,
Clubs and Messes, Large Institutions and Halls.
Highly Recommended for Theatres and places o. Amusements.
Steady, Shadowless, Light, Simplicity in Construction—Small Oil Consumption.
PUBLIC ILLUMINATION LAMPS.
Sole Agents in India:
BARMA AND CEYLON.

S. BANNISTER & CO., LD.,
THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,
59, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Relieves immediately without injection

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. – Sold by all Chemists.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December 1911.)

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia and Lyallpur.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (30-6-20)	Rs. 49,99,400
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 free January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

Deposits for Rs. 5,000 and above are received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

We hold large Stock of

Electric Dynamos Motor Pumps, Fans, Insulated and Flexible Wires, Switches, Electrollers, Bracket Pendants, Standards Water Tight Fittings, Metal Filament and Half Watt Lamps of all Voltages and Candle Powers and ALL OTHER ELECTRIC ACCESSORIES.

THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.,
1, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

HAND AND POWER PUMPS
LUBRICATING OILS AND OTHER ENGINEERING STORES.

POONA BRANCH
287, Main Street, Poona.

Telephone: 1390. *Cable Address*: "ORACLE"

Burnett Motor Tyres

MANUFACTURED BY
The Burnett Motor Tyre & Rubber Company
Trowbridge ENGLAND

GROOVED PATTERN.

These tyres are only constructed of those materials which have proved themselves to be best suited to their purposes the greatest care is taken in selection, and all material used has to pass the most stringent tests before being approved for use.

PRICES MODERATE
DISTRIBUTING AGENTS
ESSOOFALLY MAHOMEDALLY & Co.
18, Bhusari Mahalla
(Near Crawford Market) BOMBAY.

Common Sense Rat Exterminator.

(TRADE MARK REGISTERED.)

Phone No. 2031. Telegrams: INSTALL—Bombay

Beware of spurious preparations cheap but absolutely worthless bearing names which are colourable imitation of the Registered Trade Mark only meant to mislead.

Insist upon demanding the Common Sense Rat Exterminator.

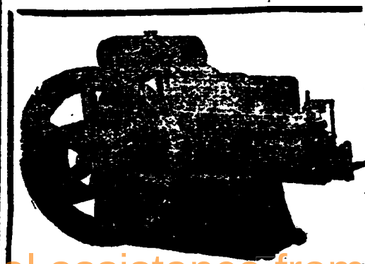
THE FATAL BANQUET
The food which the rodent is so eagerly devouring, is COMMON SENSE Rat Exterminator. This paste not only clears a building of rats and mice but by drying up the carcases absolutely prevents the unpleasant results attending the use of inferior preparations.
Common Sense Rat Co., Toronto, London, Bombay, Tokio, Buenos Ayres, Buffalo and Australasia.

DAMAGE BY RATS.

Vide the "Times of India" of October 2nd, 1919.
"Rats and Mice are responsible for 60 Crores of Rupees worth of damage annually."
"Rats and Mice Destruction Bill about to become Law in Great Britain"
"The Rat is the most expensive of all the animals maintained by men."
"A single Rat consumes food worth Rs. 4 every year."
"Owners, Occupiers of land, Builders, Ships and other Vessels liable under the said Act to a Fine of £20 for neglecting to take necessary and reasonable steps to destroy Rats and Mice, and to prevent infection."

STOCK AT ALL CHEMISTS.

Common Sense Rat Exterminator Stores,
J. N. Petit Institute Building Hornby Road
(Entrance from Napier Road), Fort, BOMBAY.



Large Stock
of Tools, Pumps, Elec. Lighting Sets
MACHINERY
Engines, Lathes, Chucks, Drills, etc
50, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Clubwalla & Co.,

SAL VITÆ

The most powerful but harmless nervine tonic, producing startling results immediate and permanent, in cases of debilitated and worn-out persons, both young and old married or unmarried. Price Re. 1 per phial.

PILES TABLET.

Effects rapid and radical cure of both internal and external piles. The hemorrhoid (tumour) disappears without operation. Price Re. 1 per phial.

DIABETES TABLET.

Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine renders the urine and blood sugar-free, reduces the specific gravity, allays thirst, and invigorates the system. Price Re. 1 per phial.

ASTHMA TABLET.

The best remedy for cough difficult breathing, etc., and the worst forms of Asthma, Instant relief in every dose. Per phial of 24 tablets Re. 1.

S. C. ROY, M. A.
Manufacturing Chemist,
36, (B) Dhurrmtolla Street,
or 157/3 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optens Stoves Dr. Mallick Patent Io-Mio Cook, criterion and enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves Electric Stoves and Irons.

D.D. Deshvatti & Co
275, Hornby Road.

Every satisfaction cooking guaranteed
ANNAPURNA
COOKER CO
Near Cinema
GIRGAUM.

SILK SUITING CLOTH
For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 28, and 40
LADIES' STOCKING
of Mercerised Silk at Rs. 21 per doz
KHAKI CYCLING HOSE
of cotton at Rs. 12 and 18 per doz
PLAIN BENARSI SARI
5 yds. x 44 ins.
of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 35.
Shri Krishna & Co.,
Gai Ghat, BENARES CITY.

ROSES! ROSES!! ROSES!!!

12 Splendid H. P. & H. T. Roses, 2-years Old established plants for immediate flowering, every one different and correctly labelled, suitable for Exhibition, Garden Decoration and cutting, Rs. 18; 24; ditto; Rs. 35; 36 ditto; Rs. 50. Wire or write at once

GREAT BENGAL NURSERY, MIHIJAM.

KEEP YOUR HAIR WELL.

Make your Hair Glossy, Silky and Luxuriant. Keep your scalp in fine condition healthy and thoroughly invigorated by using

KAMINIA OIL
(REGISTERED.)

Best of all scalp tonics and Hair revivers, when buying see that you get Kaminia Oil and noting else

Price 1 Bottle Re. 1, V. P. P. As 6 Extra
„ 3 Bottles Rs. 2-10, V.P.P. „ 14 Extra
Sole Agents:—
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
No. 155, Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

TAILORS
FOR
HIGH FOLK
(with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 1

EDUCATIONAL.

ENROLMENTS for Commercial and Banking Courses can be made at once for November re-opening DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, 80 Esplanade Road.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TRAINED TEACHER to take a class of children for two hours at Andheri. Apply HASAN LATIF, 194, Great Western Building, Bakehouse Lane, Fort. 6018

WANTED—CUSTOMS and DESPATCH CLERKS. Apply sharp stating experience and least salary expected—Box No. 1537, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6015

WANTED by an English Firm, a well experienced SALESMAN for Metals and Hardware. Good salary and commission. Apply Box No. 1302, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5883

WANTED—An experienced SURVEYOR and DRAFTSMAN, immediately, 3 years' agreement. Salary 60—5—100. Apply with testimonials to N. A. SHERTURDE, 2D, Dubash Lane, Bombay 4. 6038

WANTED—Few smart CANVASSORS and SUB-AGENTS for every District of Presidency, to push and demonstrate sales of "Noiseless Typewriter." Apply HANSON LIMITED, 74, Homji Street, Fort. 6033

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced ENGINE DRIVER to take charge of a Black Stone Crude Oil Engine. Apply stating minimum pay expected and experience to Box 1331, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9569

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ADVERTISEMENT and SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSERS, JUNIOR CLERKS and ARTISTS. Apply stating qualifications and salary required Box No. 1338, Advt. Dept.. "Bombay Chronicle." 6016

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, knowing Telgu and English, daily for one hour. Gujarati will be preferred See in person MALLUCKCHAND KESHAVJEE, German Silervala Building, 2nd Bhoiwada, Bhuleswar. 6019

WANTED for the Marwari Vidyalaya, Bombay, No. 4—(I) A MEDICAL INSPECTOR to examine about 350 boys. (II) A KINDERGARTEN TEACHER (lady or gentleman) for one hour daily. (III) An UNDERGRADUATE or a GRADUATE, knowing Hindi or Persian. Apply stating terms. 6004

WANTED for Surat National College, PROFESSORS. Applications stating terms, teaching experience to reach undersigned before 5th November: SECRETARIES Rashtriya Kelawani Mandal, c/o Swadesh Bhandar, Surat. 5891

WANTED for service in Coasting Steamers, II CLASS MARINE ENGINEERS, only men of sober and steady habits and with good seagoing experience need apply for terms to Messrs. R. E. COLLIN & Co., 7/10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 5932

WANTED—Respectable and influential CHIEF AGENTS and SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES for an Indian established Life Insurance Company for Central Provinces and Bombay Presidency, Terms very liberal. Apply Box No. 1323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5949

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for a Motor Car Company an experienced first class Engineer. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars stating age to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Premier Motor and Vehicle Co. Ltd., AMRITSAR. 5940

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One qualified and experienced EUROPEAN MOTOR ENGINEER to take charge of a Motor garage and perform all duties in connection with the Motor Deptt. in an Indian State. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5944

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for Government service, three TRUSTWORTHY CLERKS to share day and night duty in shifts of 8 hours, attending to telephone and general office work. Starting pay Rs. 50 p.m. Apply with testimonials to The DIRECTOR, Government Bacteriological Laboratories, Parel. 6044

MASINA HOSPITAL, Bombay—Wanted full time CHEMICAL ANALYSER, strong in Organic Chemical Analysis, preference given to a Graduate in Medicine with B.A. or B.Sc. in Chemistry and with some experience in Practical Pharmacology. Salary Rs. 500-50-500, furnished quarters with board or messing allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem with prospects of Bonus or Provident Fund and facilities for Research Work. Apply in own handwriting with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, Masina Hospital—Post Mazagaon, Bombay (10). 6041

WANTED.

WANTED Immediately.—Complete FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY new or second hand. Apply to the BHUPUNDRA FLOUR MILLS, Bhatinda. 5765

TENDERS INVITED on or before the 15th of November, 1920, for construction of private roads at Tarsar. For forms and particulars apply to A.E.F. HATE and MASTER, ENGINEERS, 2, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. 6037

WANTED—A FINANCIER PARTNER willing to join immediately in a firm carrying import Export and General Agency business with a Capital of Rs. 15,000 to 25,000. Address Box No. 1341, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 6034

WANTED A FINANCIER to invest from 25 to 40 thousand rupees in a well established Agency Concern yielding good profits:—Further particulars about security of the money invested and interest to be settled by personal interview. Apply to Box No. 1315, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5915

FOR SALE.

LADIES 18CT. GOLD LEVER WATCH with gold expanding bracelet, very neat pattern, rare bargain. Apply Box No. 1309 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5971

FOR SALE—CLOCKS and TIME PIECES by Ansonia and other maker at wholesale rates. SUNDERDAS & CO., in Madanpura, Lalchimney Mills, Lamington Road Bombay. 5907

BUILDING LIME (slaked and unslaked) of Ahmednagar, delivered any station, very moderate rates, Apply ABUBAKER HAJI ESMAIL, 17-19, Kolsa Mohoolla, Pydhoni, 5844

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES may be obtained of FORD TOURING CARS and OVERLAND MODEL "4" Cars at current rates, with Petrol facilities. Demonstrations by appointment with. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 6042

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—First floor of Karanj Building. Ahmedabad. For rent, etc., apply: THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., 3, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 6024

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGLOW, surrounded by nice. Compound with garden at Napean Sea Road, Specially for Princes and Nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkeshwar, Road No. 4, Dadyseth Estate. 6003

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED for employment as CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER of the Kutch State an M.D (London or Edinburgh) of at least five years' standing. Details settled by correspondence or interview. Apply with papers to

THE DIVAN OF KUTCH, BHUJ.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

CHIEF AGENTS for each province pay Rs. 300 to 590 with liberal commissions, etc.
SUB-AGENTS in each district pay Rs. 100 to 260 with handsome commissions, etc.
TRAVELLING CANVASSERS on pay Rs. 100 with travelling expences, etc. To sell soaps.
Only able men should apply in English for terms to—

MANAGER,
UNIVERSAL SOAP MILLS, LIMITED.
Kapadvanj, Gujrat (India).
5481

NOTICE.

CANADIAN MERCANTILE MARINE AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE. CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX, DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	20th November 1920

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 6350

NOTICE.

WANTED—A temporary PART-TIME PROFESSOR in Mercantile Law in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, for one year from the middle of November, 1920. Pay Rs. 200 per month. Applicants should apply to the PRINCIPAL, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, by the 15th of November, 1920, giving particulars regarding their qualifications, age, caste, teaching experience, etc. Copies of certificates should accompany applications. 5994

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.

FOR SALE.

SECONDHAND BUILDING MATERIALS.

FOR SALE—First class secondhand timber beams, posts, joists, planks, doors, windows, 2 steel girders, steel posts, trusses, C. I. Drain pipes, bricks, flooring tiles and marble slabs, etc. Can be seen at Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS' OFFICE, Fort, Bombay. Offers invited. 5939

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIVALI FESTIVAL is now approaching, the public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing fire works on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare, and are informed that any one committing a breach of the law in this respect will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to enforce this order strictly.

I. C. BOYD,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 1st November, 1920.
5995

NOTICE

COUNCIL OF STATE VOTING PAPERS.

BEFORE voting for any candidate, the voter has as stated in the published regulations to sign the foil side of his voting paper before a gazetted Revenue or Judicial Officer. Manufacturers, Sub Judges, Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Collectors, Assistant and Additional Judges, Small Cause Court Judges, Judges and Presidency Magistrates are such gazetted officers.

Electoral Office,
Old Customs House, Fort,
Bombay, 2nd November, 1920.
(Sd.) J. P. BRANDER,
Returning Officer and Collector of Bombay.
6013

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED—A PROFESSIONAL TENNIS MARKER. Apply HON. SECRETARY, Lawn Tennis Bombay Gymkhana, Bombay. 6025

NOTICE.

WANTED—A qualified MIDWIFE and NURSE on Rs. 40-3-60 with house rent of Rs. 5. Apply with testimonials stating age, caste and previous experience. Kanarese knowing preferable. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 15th of December 1920.

(Sd.) IRABASAPPA MOKASHI.
Chairman, Dispensary Committee,
Bagalkot.
Bagalkot, 31-10-1920. 6028

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Temporary UPPER SUBORDINATES with Irrigation Survey experience for the Hydro Electric Survey, Assam. Applications stating minimum pay required, qualifications, experience, age and home district and accompanied by copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 15th November, 1920.

B. A. BLENKINSOP,
Officer in Charge,
Hydro Electric Surveys, Assam.
Shillong,
The 29th October, 1920. 6027

INDIAN STANDARD WAGON CO., LTD.

FIRST CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 20,000 PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st December, 1920, and the holders of the said shares, are required within due date to forward their remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7 Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, Nov. 1, 1902. 6000

TO MOTORISTS.

PLEASE register your cars before the 10th instant for the monthly Auction Sale on 14th November at 5 p.m. at MOTOR EMPORIUM LTD., "Tankerville", Gowalia Tank Road, Grant Road, Bombay.

MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED,
5931 Managing Agents.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GOVERNMENT PLOT OF LAND at Chowpati foreshore bearing part of New Survey No. 8005 and more particularly described below, is to be sold by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th November, 1920, at 12 noon. All persons wishing to bid at the auction sale of this plot are requested to be present in the office of the Undersigned in the Old Town Custom House on the day and hour above mentioned. Conditions of Sale can be inspected in the office of the Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records on or before the day of the auction.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of land under New Survey No. 8005 (part) measuring about 592 square yards more or less, and bounded as follows:—
On the North by the properties in the occupation of Messrs. Panachand Hirachand and Navalchand Hirachand.
On the East by Government land.
On the South by Queen's Road and
On the West by Government land.
Bombay City Survey and
Land Records Office.

P. V. DOMINGO,
for Collector.
Bombay, October, 1920. 6036

NOTICE.

THE following subordinates are required, experienced in Railway Construction Works. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to 15-11-1920. Employment is temporary and subject to termination on a month's notice from either side:—
(1) One Supervisor on Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 per month and usual horse and house allowances.
(2) Three Overseers on Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 per month and usual horse and house allowances.
(3) One Draftsman on Rs. 100 per month capable to make out estimates and completion drawings for finished works.

None need apply unless they had considerable experience in Railway Construction Works and unless prepared to stay at least for six months.

R. PESTONJI,
for Engineer-in-Chief.
Jamnagar, 30th October, 1920.
5999

NOTICE,

DIRECAO PROVINCIAL DOS SERVICES DE FAZENDA.

2A REPARTICAO.

BY ORDER of H. E. the Governor-General, it is published that, being unacceptable the prices offered in the tenders received in closed envelopes by this Direction and by the Office of the Revenue Department at Nagar-Aveli for the supply of boundary stones for the service of the Agrimensura (Survey of Fields) in the district of Nagar-Aveli, referred to in the notice of this Direction published in the Government Gazettee No. 78 of this year, tenders are invited again for the same supply under the conditions published in the Government Gazette No. 75, dated the 17th September ultimo by the same Direcao de Agrimensura. The receipt of Rs. 50, as prescribed in the condition 12th, must be attached to the tenders which should be addressed in closed envelopes to this Direction or to the Office of the Revenue Department at Nagar-Aveli up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th November proximo.

Direcao Provincial dos Services de Fazenda at Nova-Goa, 30th October, 1920.
(Sd.) ALFREDO RODIGUES,
Acting Director.
6022

PUBLIC NOTICES.

APPEAL TO DEWANGAS.

WITH a view to ascertain the correct number of Dewang Community as such in the coming Census, it is of the utmost importance that the community, which, as a rule, lives on weaving and is known as Nekars, Hatagars, Koshtis, Jedas, Dewangas, etc., following either Kulachar (Orthodox Vedism) or Shivachar (Lingayatism) should be enumerated by one common name "Dewang", the only comprehensive scriptural term. The President on behalf of the Dewang Dharma Prasaraka Samaja therefore, appeals that the community will kindly request the Census authorities to specially note that its caste is "Dewang."

D. M. HUBLI,
President,
D. D. P. SAMAJ,
Hubli, 30th October, 1920. 6029

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that the following candidates have been validly nominated for election to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Mahomedan Urban Constituency (Ahmedabad and Surat Cities) of the Northern Division and they have been allotted the colours mentioned against their names (Bombay Electoral Regulations, Part III, 5 (1):—

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Color allotted
1.	Khan Saheb Alibhai Mahomedbhai Mansuri of Ahmedabad.	Black
2.	Nawabrada Nasrullakhan Ibrahim Mahomed Yakubkhan of Surat.	White

(J. GHOSAL)
Commissioner, N. D.
Ahmedabad, Shahi, Bagh,
1st November, 1920. 6030

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai VELABAI, widow of Lalji Cooverji has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from incumbrances. any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand to in or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of indenture, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien; charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 91, 92, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate and lying in Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Fort and Colaba fronting on the West of the aforesaid Bazar Gate Street, which said piece of land contains by admeasurement (167-43 square yards be the same little more or less and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 583 and 584 and Collector's New No.. 5698 and Old Survey No. 194 and New Survey No. 8673 and which said messuages dwelling houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under A Ward No. 2214 and Street No. 308-312, 6 at 14 and are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the aforesaid Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the West by the property of Ranchhoddas Jadavji, on or towards the North by the property of Navnitlal Purshotamdas and on or towards the South by the Dewji Dwarkadas Lane.

Dated this 3rd day of November 1920.
D. J. MANTRI,
For Messrs. Khandvala & Co.,
6043 Purchaser' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VIRA GOVIND, late of Bombay Kumbhar Hindu Inhabitant, Brick Manufacturer. ... Deceased.
DAYA VIRA DEWA VIRA and PARMANAND GOVIND, of Bombay, Kubhar Hindu Inhabitants, three of the four executors named in the will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of October in the Year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

W. J. HOWARD.
R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

The 18th day of October, 1920.
Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & Co.,
6031 Petitioners' Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

Government Auctioneers, 23, Churchgate Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE UP-TO-DATE FASHION JEWELLERY.
Diamond Rings, Bracelets, Diamond and Ruby Necklace, Diamond and Emerald Necklace, Rose Rings, Marquis Ring Pearls Bangles, Diamond Kooda and Ear-ring, Pearls Mala.
Belonging to the estate of the late Popatbhoy Bechardas and the order of Agents' Solicitors, Messrs. Smetham and Byrne.
To be sold by Public Auction by BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY at No. 23, Churchgate Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, 5th November, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
Bombay, 4th November, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF 21 CASES ELECTRIC POROUS POTS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 4th November, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—
On account of the concerned.
21 cases each 10 dozen Electric Porous Pots.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from N. P. Wadia, Esq., and Maraini Gagalbhai, Esq., the Liquidators of the China Mills, Limited (in Voluntary Liquidation), will sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1920, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the lands, hereditaments and premises more particularly described hereunder together with all and singular the lands, hereditaments and premises more particularly described hereunder together with all and singular mill house and other building and edifices standing thereon, and the boilers, engines, spindles, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils and other mechanical things and appliances, etc., appertaining thereto.
For further information and particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the undersigned at their office No. 2-6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, during office hours, or to the Auctioneers.
FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 24,450 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other premises under Old Nos. 94, 101 and 108, 121, 178 and 184, New Nos. B and C, and D/14230, 14234, 14243 and 14261, and H/14233, 14359 and 14381, New Survey Nos. 1E/2383, 1D, 1E, 1F, 1G and 1H/2443, Situate at Sewree, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, near the Oart formerly known as Bhow Rassool's Oart and forming part of the garden land formerly known as Vizbhukhandas Atmaram's Oart and bounded on the East by the Sewree New Road, on or towards the West-North and South by the property of Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff being the remaining portion of the land known as Vizbhukhandas Atmaram's Oart.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Sewree in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the vicinity of the land hereinabove firstly described and covered by fresh water admeasuring 5,000 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 94, 178 and 184 and New Nos. 2/14233, 14359 and 14381, and New Survey No. H/2383, and forming part of the said Bhow Rassool's Oart and bounded on the North and South by the other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the East partly by the property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff and partly by land also covered with water belonging to Hajee Jakeria and which said pieces of water when at a certain height meet and on the West by the land belonging to the Company hereinafter thirdly described.
THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Sewree in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the vicinity of the land hereinabove firstly and secondly described and admeasuring 1,475 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 94, 178 and 184 and New Nos. G/14233, 14359 and 14381, and New Survey No. 1F/2383 and forming part of the said Bhow Rassool's Oart and bounded on the North by other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the South partly by the property hereinbefore secondly described and partly by the property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the East by the property hereinbefore secondly described and on the West by the Sewree Road.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PROVISION MERCHANTS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, CONTRACTORS AND STEVEDORES.
The Auction Sale of Army and Navy Canteen Stores.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 5th November 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in Alexandra Dock at Liquor Shed Warehouse the following surplus stock of Army and Navy Canteen Stores:—
194 cases shaggetti, 600 cases tripe, 188 cases baking, powder 470 cases macaroon, 120 cases mixed herbs 320 cases assorted soups, 550 case saddle paste, 298 cases lemonade, crystals 45 cases mixed fruit drops 30 cases cigarettes, 100 metal polish, 150 cases ground pepper 327 cases stewed kidney, 95 cases herring roes, 352 cases curried fowl, 384 cases dental cream, 164 cases roast fowl, 73 cases batchelor buttons 37 cases sedlitz powder 229 cases crab, 200 cases carots and turnips.
A deposit of 50 per cent. required at the time of sale.

Auction Sale of very valuable vacant piece of land in front of the Gorbandar Road at Ville Parle.
Under instructions from the executors of late Sheth Jehangir Rustamji Modi, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell the abovementioned valuable property at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 16th November, 1920, at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

PARTICULARS.

The whole of the piece or parcel of the vacant land, situate on the front of Gorbandar Road, Ville Parle and on the east of the road from Bandra to Andheri, as by a recent admeasurement seven thousand six hundred and fifty (7,650) square yards or thereabouts and is registered in the Collector of Thana, under Survey No. 161, Pot Nos. 20-21-24-29-33-34 and which piece of land is entered under Entry No. 2356 and belongs to Messrs. Rustamji Hormusji Modi and Framroji Kooverji Modi, the living executors of late Mr. Jehangir Rustamji Modi's will.
For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Meherwanji Kollah and Co., 16, Hamam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 502 BAGS OF WHITE JAVA SUGAR ARRIVED PER S. S. NAWAB.
By the order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Haji Abdul Rehman Shirazee and Sons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 4th November, 1920, at 2 p.m. at Messrs. A. Jaffer Mahomed and Co.'s office at Khan Bazar.
MO made in Java superior H. J. H. J. Bombay—502 bags of White Java Sugar arrived per s. s. "Nawab."
A deposit of 25 per cent. requires at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th November, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 4TH NOVEMBER, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) AT BORA BAZAR STREET, HOLI CHUKLA, IN THE BATH HOUSE, IN THE LANE OPPOSITE TO BHATTA BAGH, FORT.

Auction Sale of teak and blackwood artistic, nicely polished furniture of well-known maker.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 4th November 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place teak and blackwood specially made, highly polished drawing, dining and bedrooms furniture including rich satin lined drawing room suites, wooden bedsteads, reclining sofa, easy chair, cushion chair, dining tables and chairs, glass and penal door almyrahs, tiled and plain teapoys, dirty cloth basket, cane chairs, window and door curtains, hat and umbrella stand, verandah setty, office writing table, gallicha, carpets, fire proof safe with sand etc. etc.
Property of a private gentleman.
The above goods on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance paid and delivery taken on the next day.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th November, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 735 BAGS JAVA WHITE SUGAR.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 4th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Popatlal Poonamchand at his shop at Khand Bazaar and on account and at the risk of Seth Narottam Girdhar:—
Ex. S.S. "Nawab."
K. B., made in Java B. B. Bombay.—735 bags Java White Sugar.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th Nov. 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

STIHERE A CINEMA-GOING MAN OR WOMAN ALIVE?
Who does not know the name and fame of the Great Gentleman Hercules of Modern Times

ELMO LINCOLN

One has encountered this internationally famous big man many a time in Serial Photo-Novels; but this Week he figures in a refreshing, forcible 5-Reel Drama

"THE INNER VOICE"

and to watch him there with his magnificent stature, with his wonderful powers of endurance, playing the Hero, is a treat

"THE INNER VOICE"

Featuring the Idol of the Cinema Circle—the Gentleman Giant, whom the Innocent and the Blessed ones love—the Modern Hercules and Champion Fighter, whom the guilty and the cursed ones fear!

ELMO LINCOLN

You have perhaps seen the Internationally Famous Elmo many a times in Serials—but here he figures as the Hero of a Drama of Mystery, Love, Adventure and Revenge.

A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road,)

ENORMOUS SUCCESS!!

Fillis Great Circus

Location: Queen's Road, at Charni Road Station Overhead Bridge.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
ENTIRE N. W. SHOW
OUR
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
is considered even better than the first
THE
GREAT CLIQUETT TROUPE
In their Novel Cowboy Scene and Acrobatic Feats
LA BELLE RITTORIA
The Graceful and Daring Trapeze Artist.
HAJI ALI
The Egyptian Marvel, Both Scientists and Medical Authorities thoroughly astonished at his wonderful swallowing feats.
NEW JOCKEY ACTS NEW HORSE ACTS.
"CHARLEY"
The Intelligent Pony and Latest pupil of the High School TRAINED and INTRODUCED BY COL. FRANK FILLIS
New and amusing Tricks by the ELEPHANT
EVERY EVENING at 9-30 p.m.
DON'T FORGET GRAND MATINEES, TWO SHOWS on SATURDAY and SUNDAY Next at 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m. Children Half Price to all parts Matinees only.
POPULAR PRICES
BOOKING AT BOSE & CO.
NOTICE.—Motor Cars and other Vehicles may use the P. W. D. Road behind the Charni Road Station going via Sandhurst Bridge and Chowpati Sea Face.
Booked Boxes should be occupied early as they cannot be kept open after 10 p.m.
Jockey Race by the Monkeys of the Circus.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADON THEATRES LTD. ATTRACTIONS

THE EXCELSIOR

To-Night at 9-30 p.m.
LAST TWO NIGHTS IN INDIA.
4th COMPLETE CHANGE
R. B. SALISBURY
with his
ENTIRE LONDON PRODUCTION
of
"THE QUAINTS"
"THE QUAINTS"
"THE QUAINTS"

Opening with an entirely New Programme to Bombay including the sparkling fantasy.

CHESS.

Booking at Rose & Co: upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m, at the theatre

NO CINEMA SHOW TO-DAYAT 6-30 p.m.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Two Thundering Vitagraph Serial
"THE MAN OF MIGHT"
You must see two concluding Chapters of this wonder Serial
and
"THE SCARLET RUNNER"

"THE LOST GIRL"
Commencing Next Week Nov. 6th
At the numerous request of our patrons we have the pleasure to announc an entirely New Copy of this magnificent production of the Famous Novel
"QUO VADIS?"
The height of the Screen Artistry. The Film that has broken all records.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
BLANCHE SWEET
IN
"THE GIRL IN THE WEB"

A Girl, a private secretary, is accused of stealing the family jewels; of stealing another woman's husband; of stealing the baby girl of the other woman.

COMMENCING NEXT WEEK 6th Nov.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"THE ADVENTURER"
If this Two Reeler does not make you laugh, nothing will.

THE EXCELSIOR

Commg. Sat. November, 3th 6-30
Twice Nightly 9-45
WELCOME RETURN VISIT OF
Mr. Richard Rowe
and ompany.
In the most sensational novel and entertaining show ever seen

KEILDERSON
Ventriloquist and Impersonator

MYSTIC MORA
In her bewildering and unique seance
SOMNASTIC DREAMS & VISIONS
Mora blind-folded will read and answer any question written by anyone and retained in their hands throughout the evening

KOKO
The Dainty Queen of Magic

Dr. Rowe in a new Act
NOW GAMBLERS WIN
All the secrets of cheating revealed

THE MEDERN DELILAH
Mora while in a cataliptic sensation
20 times her own weight
POPULAR PRICES BOOKING AT ROSE & Co

IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces Hotels and Messes
Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

Furniture For Sale & Hire
At Moderate Rates.

ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA
Allabux Building, 29,-33 Chuckla Storage
Tele { graph—CAMPKITS / hone—2148

AMUSEMENTS.

For You!

Next Week Commencing Saturday, 6th Nov., really the greatest Screen-Masterpieces of all times!

"The Miracle Man"

A Paramount-Artcraft Picture.
(8 Reels—8,000 feet).

Out of the Underworld!

IMAGINE the worst sharks that exist in New York's Chinatown—a daring cracksman, a beautiful girl as tough and wicked as a snake, a faker who counterfeits any deformity, a dope-fiend as sly as a weasel.

Imagine such crooks in a little village, invading the lives of other human beings as good as these are bad—the acid of sin striving to bite into the gold of pure hearts.

Imagine! . . . .

Imagine all you've known of good and bad in this world, and even then you can't imagine the wondrous appeal of "The Miracle Man."

"The Miracle Man"

THE whole of life illumined! The flesh, the blood, the soul of living men and women—sinning, struggling, loving.

The reek of the underworld, the lure of the sea, the breath of the filds in summer. Fused, with a thousand smiles and tears, into a great dramatic entertainment that will live forever in your heart. Come!

WEST-END CINEMA,

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
TO-NIGHT
FRANK KEENAN
American greatest character actor in one of his greatest character Impersonations.
THE SILVER GIRL
in 5 reels.
A clean cut story of the west. The Hell Rim Basin of Navada-where men Delve deep into the bosom of mother earth Extracting her greatest Treasures.
PATHE GAZETTE.
Latest news of the world in picture
FRESH PAINT
A Pollard Comic
Comming our DEVALI Programme Commencing 6th Nov.
BEGGAR PRINCE
Time: 7, 8-45 and 10.30 p.m. Daily
Matinee on Sat. and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

K. D. & Brothers

"The seven Swans"

A Dazzling Picture of the Fairy land!

Something Unique, unapproached, Unparalelled

FOR NEXT WEEK DIVALI WEEK!
At the

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road).

Brace yourself up for a-thundering Picture!

And a Bicycle entirely gratis—in addition!!

Wext Week being a festive New years week, Messrs K. D. nd Brothers, in order to co-memorate the First Divali at the Globe; under their own cotrol, have decided to offer to their Patrons of this palatial Cinema-Mahal, a huge, glorious Million—Dollar super-Production,

"The seven Swans"

that will set Bombay a-talking! And they will give away a brand new Bicycle as a Prize!! Think of that!!

Look out for futher announcements.

Keep a sharp eye on these columns, for something choice and select is coming at the

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
Miss Olga Steffanovich
THE RUSSIAN CHAMPION DANCER
Miss Olga Steffanovich will give a brilliant exhibition of Classic Dances
which will commence at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Also a Remarkable Comedy Drama
Fox production in five parts
"The Melting Millions."
A young spendthrift inherits a fortune from his father. He also inherits a fiancee. He sets out to spend his fortune and almost succeeds when the fiancee whom the will said the spendthrift should marry steps in. By a clever trick she gets his money away from him and keeps it until he settles down to earn a living.
A DELIGHTFUL ENERTAINMENT!!
Prices: Rs 1-8. Re. 1. As. 8 & 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs 5 each)
(NO INCREASE IN PRICES.)

Bombay's popular picture rendezvons
The Cinema Majestic
Tram Terminus Girgaum.
presents
FARLE WILLIAMS
and
RUTH CLIFFORD
in
"The Black Gate"
a fascinating story full of mystery and love giving the popular stars unusual opportunities to display their abilities.
KNIGHTS and KNIGHTIES a side splitting comic | four shows daily at 5-15, 7; 8-45 and 10-30.
NEXT WEEK
A NORDISK Super production
THE CHOSEN FOR DIVALI HOLIDAY
A Prince of Bharat

TWO MORE DAYS—AND THE OPPORTUNITY VANISHES!

Messrs. K. D. Brothers invite you cordially to-day and to morrow at their Theatre-de-luxe
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)
to see one of the greatest and the biggest Emotion Drama
"SAHARA"
(7 Reels—7000 feet)
starring LOUISE GLAUM. the celebrated Emotional Artiste as "the Woman led astray"

"SAHARA"

The Story of a celebrated Opera Dancer, who is compelled to "waste her sweetness on the desert air"—and who getting tired of tents and camel, and praying Arabs, eventually falls into the golden net where her wings get clipped!

Here you will find the scorching sandy plaints of Egypt, the bearded Arab tribes, the Houris of the Land of Mystery, Eastern Pomp and Glory of the days of Haroon-tal-Rashid.

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows To day at: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15; p.m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

Treacher & Co.

CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS,
Wines Stores Provisions and
General Merchants,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Branch at Cumballa Hill.
Try Beaver Brand Dutch Light Lager Beer, the best on the Market.
Paul Dumart & Co.
Best Quality Champagne.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Nov. 2.

The storm in the bay is probably moving slowly Northward and its centre is still roughly 300 miles south of Saugor Island. Rainfall has been local in Burma, south Madras and a few falls have also occurred in Orissa.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one inch, Table Island, Rangoon one and a half, Bassein one, Diamond Island three, Trivandrum one.

Forecast:—Extension round head of the Bay.

THE DAILY WEATHER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd November 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is clear. Humidity is in excess at Delhi; it is in defect at Amritsar and Ambala. Day temperature is above normal; night temperature is above the average throughout the division.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear. Humidity and day temperature are nearly normal. Night temperature is slightly above the average at Agra.

Bihar and Bengal.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in upper Bihar and is in excess at Bankura. Day temperature is above the average at Asansol and Dinapur.

Gujarat, Konkan and Central India.—The sky is clear. The air is drier than usual except at Ratnagiri where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is nearly normal in Central India West and in excess in Gujarat, Deesa and Rajputana; night temperature is nearly normal throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is clear in the east and is lightly clouded in the west of the division. The air is drier than usual in the south-west. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is above the average at Amraoti.

The Deccan.—The sky is heavily clouded at Karwar but is clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri, but is in slight excess at Karwar. Day temperature is above normal in the north.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is clear and except at Poona and Belgaum the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average at Nizamabad; night temperature is below normal at Poona and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Colombo and Cochin are the only two stations which respectively reports 0.64" and 0.74" of rain this morning. Fine clear weather prevails except in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Forecas.—No large change is likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 2nd November, 1920.

The storm in the Bay is probably moving slowly northward and its centre is still roughly three hundred miles south of Saugor Island. Rainfall has been local in Burma and south-east Madras and a few falls have occurred in Orissa.

Chief amounts not already shewn in the Bombay Report are:—Port Blair one inch, Table Island Rangoon one and a half; Bassein one and Diamond Island three.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY THE 3rd NOV. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade: Maxima of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minima of past 24 hours	Temp day	Rainfall: 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, Jan 1 to date	Rainfall: Departure since Jan 1
BOMBAY GULF—							
Ratnagiri				—	—	—	—
Do. (2nd)	87	69.1	77	—	0	—	—0.02
Janjira	84	70.0	77	—	0.12	—	—0.03
Harnai	86	77.0	82	—	0	—	—0.04
Do. (2nd)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—							
Multan	98.7	66.1	82	—	0.20	—	—0.50
Rawalpindi	90	54.0	72	—	0.51	—	—0.70
Lahore	93.3	59.5	76	—	0.55	—	—1.01
Sibsagar	94	64	79	—	0	—	0
Ambala	91	62	76	—	0.28	—	—11.60
Delhi	89	63	76	—	0.04	—	—0.45
UNITED PROVINCES—							
Agra	96.3	66.3	81	—	0.01	—	—0.20
Allahabad	93.3	68.3	81	—	0.13	—	—0.09
Fyzabad	94.3	64.3	79	—	0.00	—	—0.20
Cawnpore	94.6	61.7	78	—	0.00	—	—0.09
Allahabad	94.1	69.0	81	—	0.00	—	—0.00
SIND & RAJPUTANA—							
Jacobabad	97.3	64.6	81	—	0.00	—	—0.77
Karachi	88.4	74.1	81	—	0.50	—	—0.06
Ajmer	96.2	57.6	77	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Jaisalmir	99.1	64.4	82	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Kotah	97.6	67.6	82	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Mount Abu	82	56.6	69	—	0.00	—	—0.00
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA—							
Veraval	86	68.1	78	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Dwarka	87	71.1	79	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Porbandar	92	70.5	81	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Rajkot	97	67.3	82	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Bhavnagar Para	97	66.0	82	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Surat	97	69.7	83	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Ahmedabad	100	70.0	85	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Deesa	100	66.7	83	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Baroda	98	68.5	83	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Indore	90	59.1	75	—	0.00	—	—0.00
DECCAN PROVINCES—							
Jubbulpore	87	57.3	72	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Nagpur	92	63.5	78	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Hoshangabad	94	60.0	77	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Khandwa	95	58.0	77	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Akola	96	65.0	81	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Amraoti	98	65.1	82	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Nagpur	91	62.1	77	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Chanda	92	66.0	79	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Raipur	89	60.4	75	—	0.00	—	—0.00
KONKAN—							
Bombay	89	75.9	82	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Kalianpur	87	67.7	80	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Harnai	90	67.0	79	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Karwar	92	70.0	81	—	0.00	—	—0.00
DECCAN PROVINCES & HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	93	58.0	76	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Ahmednagar	91	60.3	76	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Poona	89	59	74	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Sholapur	91	68.0	80	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Bijapur	87	61.0	74	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Belgaum	85	61.7	73	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Kolhapur	88	59.3	74	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Dharwar	89	61.0	75	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Hyderabad	92	64	78	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Nizamabad	94	71.3	83	—	0.00	—	—0.00
MADRAS & CO. DIST.—							
Mangalore	90	72.7	81	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Calicut	88	74.5	81	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Cochin	88	74.6	81	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Colombo	86	74.9	80	—	0.00	—	—0.00
MADRAS & SOUTH MALABAR & WEST COAST—							
Coimbatore	91	70.2	81	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Madurai	96	70.8	83	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Salem	94	70.6	82	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Kodaikanal	68	57.4	63	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Madras	93	73.6	83	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Bangalore	87	66.0	77	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Coimbatore	92	70.0	81	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Trichinopoly	96	72.0	84	—	0.00	—	—0.00
Negapatam	87	74.1	81	—	0.00	—	—0.00

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay 2nd November 1920.
Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.827 inches.
Temperature of Air	82.9 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.7 "
Dew Point	66.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.635 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	92.6 "
Minimum do.	76.4 "
General direction of Wind from mid-night to mid-night	ESE, NE by E, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	194 miles.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Mrs. Annie Besant's public lecture on "Non-cooperation" at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, 6 15 p.m. (S. T.). Sir Chimanlal H Setalvad, Kt., President.

Mrs. Annie Besant's public lecture on "Non cooperation" at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Second L. L. B. Exm. results to be declared at 12-30 p.m. at the University Hall.

Municipal Corporation Meeting at 3-40 p.m.

Sixth general meeting of the Architectural Students' Association, at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, 6-30 p.m., Prof. R. W. Cable to preside.

Sir P. M. Mehta Anniversary day. General Meeting of the Parsees under the auspices of the Rathester Mandal. Mr. H. P. Modi and and other Corporators to speak. Sir Dinsha Watcha to preside. Anjuman Fire Temple, Dhobi Talao, 6-30 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

DEATHS

MORARJI VIRJI.—On 3rd November, at Anant Rishi Lane, near Portuguese Church, Bhuleshwar, aged 37. Deeply mourned by his relatives and large circle of friends. Uthamna ceremony to-day at 4 p.m.

CONCESCIO.—John Francis Concescio (of Theodoro Vafiadis & Co.), died last night. Funeral leaves Matharpacady for Sewri, at 5 p.m. to-day.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Kaisar-I-Hind, with the outward mails of the 21st ultimo, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Sunday next.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

A special general meeting of the Banara Municipality will be held at the Town Hall, at 6 15 p.m. (S. T.), on Saturday next, to declare the result of elections.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

In consequence of the rowdysm of a few students and the refusal of Mr. Nimbkar to obey the ruling of the chair no questions will be allowed at this evenin's meeting as previously announced.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Col. J. S. McNeille, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bow, at 6 15 p.m. to-day.

CLEARANCE OF STREET LETTER BOXES

The public were advised not to post letters in the Street Letter-Boxes during the period of the postmen's and menials' strike.

The street letter-boxes in the delivery area of the following post offices are now regularly cleared between 7 a.m. and 4 p.m., and the public are informed that letters may be posted in them :—

Ferguson Road, Dadar, Wari, Mahim, Matunga, Dharavi Bandra.

POSTAL NOTICE.

A new No-Delivery Post Office called the "Cadell Road Post Office" has been opened from 1st November, 1920, at 173 Cadell Road," lower Mahim (Dadar) in Mr. Kashinath Dewjee Dhuru's building. It will remain open on week days only from 10-30 a m. to 5-30 p.m. and will transact all classes of business. It will remain entirely closed on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.

Arrangements for booking of telegrams will be made later.

With immediate effect the Umerkhadi Post Office will effect two house-to-house deliveries—one at 9 a.m. and the other at 3 p.m.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality of the city during the week ending on 30th October was 989, more than in the preceding week.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 30 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 420 against 13 and 388 respectively in the preceding week. Three notifications of influenzal Pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths 243 were among infants under one year of age. Plague, smallpox and cholera were absent during the week.

Total mortality of the city on the 1st was 147 as against 130 on the corresponding day last year and 137 in 1918. No deaths either from cholera, or plague or smallpox were reported.

A TAXI DRIVER ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliveira disposed of a case in which Inspector Newby charged Munchershaw Cooverji, a motor-driver, with causing the death of a Hindu boy by a rash and negligent act.

Mr. Kirk-Smith, Solicitor, appeared for the Crown and Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution story was that at noon on September 7, last, the accused was driving a taxi along Kalbadevi Road, on his wrong side and did not blow the horn. It was alleged that he knocked down a Hindu lad who on being removed to the hospital died, the same day.

The defence was that the accused was driving at a moderate speed and was on the tram-lines. The boy suddenly ran across the road and the accused to save the boy swerved to the right, but the boy knocked against the car.

The magistrate held that it was an accident and acquitted the accused.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SWARAJ SABHA.

The Annual General Meeting of the Swaraj Sabha was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. M. K. Gandhi when the annual report of the Managing Committee was adopted.

A resolution about the appointment of a Managing Committee with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu as the President was passed. Another resolution accepting the resignations of Mr. Jinnah and some other members of the All-India Home Rule League (now styled the Swaraj Sabha) and thanking them for their past services was moved from the Chair, and after a slight opposition, was carried. A full report of the proceedings will appear in a later issue.

PRESS CONGRESS OF THE WORLD.

Mr. R. N. Vatchaghandy, the proprietor and editor of the "Sanj Vartaman" has been elected to membership in the Press Congress of the World, which will meet in Sydney in 1921.

SMALL CAUSES COURT

"A WHOLLY FALSE AND MALICIOUS SUIT."

Bai Govind Coover and her husband Chhotalal Chhagonlal.

v.

Vithaldas Haridas and another.

(Before Mr. S. T. Bhimoria, 3rd Judge.)

This was a suit filed by the wife and husband, the former alleged to be a minor, to recover Rs. 1,000 being her palla money alleged to have been deposited at the time of their marriage when the wife was five years' old. Defendants, who are Gujarati Hindus settled at Benares over 200 years ago, denied the claim, denied that any palla money was deposited with them and stated that this was a false and vexatious suit filed against them after the second plaintiff had got transferred to the High Court a suit which second defendant had filed against him for the recovery of his wife's ornaments. They produced their account books for 14 years from Samvat 1960 to 1974 to show that there was no credit at all, nor was their any payment of Rs. 200 out of the palla money as alleged by the plaintiffs.

JUDGMENT.

The learned judge in the course of his judgment said :—

The claim of the plaintiffs is not only not proved but it appears to me the claim is wholly false and malicious. The proof of the claim rests on the evidence of the two plaintiffs—husband and wife. As to the wife's evidence it is almost of no value. As to evidence of the husband, save and except his bare word there is no corroboration. The second plaintiff seems to be a man of totally unscrupulous character, debased and immoral and audacious. His letters and his evidence show that the man is actuated by postility and malice. Having by some means got the defendant's widowed daughter in his home, he either led her astray from the path of chastity or by some means induced her to have herself photographed in his Company and then blazoned forth his own infamy by sending the photographs to the father and to other persons. His object was to disgrace the defendant and to extort money.

When the defendant files a suit against him in this Court for recovery of ornaments, he has the suit transferred to the High Court and it seems his only object in so doing was to delay and harrass the defendant who he knew was a resident of Benares and could ill afford the long and expensive trial of a High Court suit. He says he got the suit transferred to the High Court because he was afraid in this Court he could not get justice. Yet soon after he files this suit in this Court. He has proved himself a man of despicable and infamous character. The whole claim false and malicious.

Suit dismissed Rs. 51 costs to defendants and Rs. 150 compensation payable forthwith.

Messrs. K. B. Sethna and Uttaram Lallobhai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke represented the defendants.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

CONTRACT FOR METERS REVISED.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday. Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan presided

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding a proposal for the variation of the contract entered into by him with the Manchester Water Meter Company for the supply of meters and meter parts so as to admit of the articles being supplied by the Company at a cost of Rs. 272. 306 15-6. F.O.B. port of shipment instead of Rs. 1,36,000 as was originally estimated

REASONS FOR THE REVISION.

The Commissioner stated that the Manchester Water Meter Company with whom an order for the supply of meters and meter parts had been placed as per list attached to his No. 397-S, dated the 10th June 1920, stated that the total cost be £18,721-2-3 as per statements accompanying their letter, dated the 12th August 1920, and they added that even these figures were subject to variation as explained by them. The increase was due to the original estimate having been based on their catalogue rates plus 40 per cent. extra against 60 per cent. extra now quoted by them. In consideration of the present state of the market all over the world, the advance though heavy did not appear to be unreasonable. Adding to the charges above-mentioned £1,702 5-0 for packing, insurance and freight, the total cost would be (18,721-2-3 plus £1,702-5-0) £20,423-7-3 or Rs. 2,72,306-15-6 at 1s. 6d. per rupee against 2s. 6d. previously calculated. On receipt of the articles the Municipality would have to pay import dutp, clearing charges, carting and other expenses to the extent of about Rs. 27,230. He therefore requested the sanction of the Standing Committee to the contract being varied so as to admit of the increased cost.

AN UNEXPECTED JUMP IN PRICES.

Mr. Byramji Jijeebhoy remarked that even having regard to the exchange question, the variation from 1,36,000 to Rs. 2,72,000 seemed to be a very big jump.

Mr. Mantri said that under such circumstances they should order for only that number of meters which was urgently necessary.

The Commissioner said some the materials had already been shipped and if the Committee wanted only a portion of the ordered materials now he would cable to the Company to that effect. He also said that the excess could be made up by enhancing the rent on meters.

VARIATION SANCTIONED.

The Committee eventually sanctioned the variation of contract.

Owing to accumulated arrears of business the Committee is going to meet again on Friday next.

MR. HYDERI'S DISCLAIMER.

BHOPAL, Nov. 3.

Mr. Hyderi wires from Bhopal under date Nov. 2 :—

"Just seen yesterday's 'Chronicle.' I am not, in any way, connected with the new National University. My name proposed absolutely without my knowledge or consent. Kindly publish."

SPORTING NEWS.

AUSTRALIAN DERBY.

WON BY SALITORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Nov. 1.

The "Times" of Ceylon special correspondent cabling from Felmington Race Course, Victoria, gives the result of the Australian Derby :—

Salitors	1st
Nautical	2nd
Syce Knight	3rd

CALCUTTA RACES

VICEROY'S CUP ENTRIES

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

The following are the first entries for the King-Emperor's cup.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Donetil's Poseidon, Messrs. Donetil and Page's King's Fare, Mr. Soutar's Cistern, Mr. De Soysa's Mordennis, Mr. Tarrant's Our Stephen, General Raja Hari Singh's Godd Health and Splendid Spur, H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Charlie's Smile, Mr. Goculdas' Roubaix and William The Beau, Mr. Galstaun's St. Quin, Crefides, Scatwell, Starshot and Simon's Choice, Mr. Thaddeus' First Flier and Unity, Mr. Raikat's Synai and Saltpetre.

The following are the entries for the Viceroy's Cup :—

Mr. Low's St. Nathey, Messrs. Donetil and Page's King's Fare and Cally, Mr. Donetil's Poseidon and Ugly Gosling, Mr. Soutar's Cistern, Mr. De Soysa's Mordennis and Muscovite, Mr. Ivan Jone's His Nibs, Mr. Tarrant's Our Stephen, General Raja Hari Singh's Good Health, Splendid Spur and Lover, Mrs. Ainsworth's Little Nan, H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Charlie's Smile, Mr. Goculdas' Roubaix and William The Beau, Mr. Galstaun's Crefides, St. Quin, Leandros, Scatwell and Simon's Choice, Mr. Thaddeus' First Flier and Unity, Mr. Raikat's Synai, Saltpetre and Adam Blair.

MEERUT RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING.

OPENING DAY.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Nov. 2.

The Meerut Autumn races opened to-day, before a big attendance. There has been a great influx of members of the racing community in the last few days. The race executive have done a great deal in making the meeting a complete success and the entries have been very encouraging. There were six events down on the card, which provided capital sport and some very close finishes were witnessed. The fields were brought well together in the handicaps. There were eight firms of bookmakers operating in the first enclosure. The proceedings opened with the Bijnor Plate, in which public fancy proved quite correct. It was an easy win for Bally Apple. The first three races went successfully to favourites. The Jodhpur Cup proved an exciting race; seven horses saddled up for this race, three riders fell at the fences one after the other, but none was hurt and a fourth could not finish. Only three passed the winning post. Mr. Eyass on his Reigning Star won as he pleased by ten lengths. Last three races were won by outsiders that old stayer, Highfield Lady, again outclassed her field in the Taylor Plate and the two arab races went to Veto and Mount Pleasant, standing at sixes and sevens.

The following are the details :—

THE BIJNOR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rs. 1,000 to winner, 500 to second and 250 to third. Handicap for C. C. ponies.

Raja Sripalsing's COUNTRY MAID, 7-12, (car 8-6), Mason 1

Capt Connolly's R G 8-0, Northmore 2

Mr Hamiduddin's BLACK PRINCE, 7-0 (car 7-12) Harrison 3

P Anandsarup's JAPAN, 7-7 (car 7-11), Durga 4

Also ran :—St Virrix 7-12 (car 8-2), Miss Betty 7-0 (car 7-6).

Betting :—6 to 4 on Bally Apple, 2 to 1 against R G, 8 to 1 Black Prince, any prices the rest.

The race :—Bally Apple led all the way, followed by Miss Betty. In the straight R G displaced the latter. Bally Apple won cantering by three lengths same distance eparated second and third.

Time :—1 min 17 secs.

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Same stakes as first race handicaps for C ponies.

Raja Sripalsing's COUNTRYMAID, 7-12, S Meakings 1

Lt-Col Ewings' MOOI, 8-7, Alford 2

Thakur Chakrika Prasad's KISHOREE, 9-8, Abdul Wahid 3

Raja Sripalsing's INDIAN MAID 8-9, Stokes 4

Also ran :—Qumri 9-12, Bonnie Bhish 9-8 Ormy 8-4 Beggora 8-0, Salvation 8-0, Virvig 7-0 Grey Dawn 7.0.

Betting :—Evens Country Maid, twos Begorra, threes Kishoree and Grey Dawn, sixes Qumri and Indian Maid, tens the rest.

The race :—From a good start Mooi led the field, Kishore and Country Maid were lying handy. Nearing home Country Maid challenged Mooi and snatched the verdict by a head, one and a half lengths between second and third.

Time :—1 min 5 secs.

THE JODHPUR CUP.—Distance 2 miles.

1 furlong Steeplechase course. A cup valued Rs 750 presented by the Maharaja of Jodhpur and Rs. 700 to winner, 500 to second and 300 to third for military officers horses.

Messrs Byass' and Sheppard's REIGNING STAR, 10-10, Mr. Byass 1

Mr Fiton's LADY GOLIGHTLY, 10 10 (car 10-12, Mr. Bloomfield 2

Major Cameron's GLENGARRY, 10 10 Capt Stamford 3

Also ran :—Mistymorn 10-10. Hermit 10-10 Black Joster 10-10, Chatty Bit 10-10.

Betting :—6 to 4 on Reigning Star, 3 to 1 against Chatty Bit, 5 to 1 Mistymorn, Lady Golightly, Hermit and Black Joster, 8 to 1 the rest.

The race :—Black Jester fell at the first hurdle, Mistymorn then led the major part of the journey, when Chatty Bit fell and the lead was taken up in the straight by Reigning Star. At the last hurdle, Hermit fell; only three came home. Reigning Star won by ten lengths, half a distance separated the other.

Time :—4 mins 13 secs.

THE NAUCHANDI PLATE.—Distance R C and 100 yards.

Rs. 1,000 to winner, 500 to second and 250 to third. Handicap for Arabs.

Mr Hamiduddin's VETO, 7-0 (car 7-5), Meekings 1

Mrs A W Cookyoung's NATIONAL, 8-7, Stokes 2

Mr S N Mohamed's TORPEDO, 7-5 (car 7-12) Harrison 3

Mr S N Mohamed's THREEFIFTY, 7-11, Northmore 4

Also ran :—Iron Chest 9-12, Boltaway 9-1, Nasibdar 7-0.

Betting :—6 to 1 against Veto, 2 to 1 Threefifty and Nasibdar 5 to 1 the rest.

The race :—Threefifty jumepd to the front and led from Torpedo and Boltaway. At the bend, National took up the lead, when Veto, coming strong, won comfortably by half a length, a head between second and third.

Time :—3 mins 36⅘ secs.

THE TAYLOR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Same stakes handicap for third and fourth divn. horses.

Thakur Rajeswari Prasad's HIGHFILLD LADY 9-0 (car 9-12) Abdul Wahid 1

Mr Thomas' GOLDEN MEMORY, 7-9 (car 8-7) Pullin 2

Mr A W Essa's CHANGED TIMES 8 5, (car 9-3) Harrison 3

Mr B R Sha's IDLEWILD 8-0, (car 8-12), Northmore 4

Also ran :—Dollet 8-3 (car 9-1), Diana 8 0 (car 8-12), Hoppner 7-13 (car 8-11), Richard 7-5 (car 8-3), Luna 7-12, Glenlyon 7-2.

Betting :—5 to 4 on Golden Memory, 4 to 1 against Highueld Lady, Idlewild, 4 to 1 Changed Times, tens and fifteens the rest.

The race :—Highfield Lady led from the start, and was never headed. Golden Memory and Changed Times fought for the second place.

Won by 1½ lengths, ¼ length.

Time :—1 min 3 secs.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Handicap for Arab.

Sardsingh Chhachie's MOUNT PLEASANT 10-2, Pullin 1

Raja Sripalsing's RAINBOW 8-12, Meekings 2

Capt Hodging's NADIM, 7-7, Stokes 3

Mr S N Mohamed's CHESTER, 9-5, Harrison 4

Also ran :—Lightning 9-12, British 9-8, Fareed 9.7, Arab Night 8-4, Bronze Metal 8-4, Monocle 8-0 (car 8-2), Munshi 7-2, Ranject 7-0.

Betting :—7 to 1 Mount Pleasant, Lightning, Chester and Bronze Metal 3 to 2 Rainbow, 3 to 1 Arab Night, sixes Ranjeet, Munshi and Nadim, longer odds the rest.

The race :—When they came in sight Mount Pleasant was leading from Rainbow, Munshi and Nadim lying next.

Won by a head neck between second and third.

SECON-DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

MEERUT, Nov. 3.

THE STAYERS' PLATE.—Distance 2 miles (over flights of hurdles).

Reigning Star 12-8, Bandichde 10-8, Richali 9-3, China Egg 11-10, Glenlion 10-2, Lady Perchance 9-0, Lesto 11-8, Simpson 10-3.

THE PROPUCE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Kishori 9-11, Savant Bushwhacker 8-7, Doughty 8-7, Casilda 7-9, Miss Betty 7-6.

THE STEWARD PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Sarfaraz 10-2, Bally Apple 9-0, R. G. 8-2, Black Friar 7-12, Black Prince 7-9, The Pearl 7-0.

THE MEERUT SILVER VASE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Lightning 9-12, British 9-8, Mettle 9-4, Rainbow 9-3, Rangoon 9-3, Garland 9-0, Second Sting 8-13, Silver Prince 8-13, Grey Barz 8-7, Arab Knight 8-4, Axis 7-12, Threefiftu 7-11, Torpedo 7 10, Nadom 7-0, Nasibdas 7-0.

THE MEERUT GOLD CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Qumri 9-12, Bonnie Blush 9-10, Kishori 9-9, Woodnymph 9-0, Ladylyric 8 13, Indian Made 8-11, Ormy 8-3, Begorra 7-12.

THE SERVICE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Fiwchcocks 12-5, Mahoney Boy 11-5, Simson 11 2, She Poacher 10-2, Bachelors Knot 10-3 Black Water 10-1, Mistymorn 9-0, Offshepops 9-0.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Highdied Lady 9-12, Lesoleil 9-3, Dafarine 9-0 Changed Times 8-8, Loughcorrib 8-8, Idle Wild 8-1, Steel Barrel 7-11, Luna 7-0.

SENTENCE ON MAULVI ZAFFARALI KHAN.

CALCUTTA'S SYMPATHY.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

At a meeting held at College Square, the following resolution was unanimously passed :—

"This meeting of Hindus and Mussalmans condemns in the strongest of terms the inhuman and iniquitous sentences passed upon Maulvi Zaffarali Khan, Lahore, Zafar-ul-Mulk and others, and praises their fortitude and suffering in the cause of India's freedom and the Khilafat. This meeting also sends a message of sympathy to their families."

PROFITEERING IN EXCELSIS.

RS. 800 DIVIDEND FOR RS. 500 SHARE!

The Empress Mill of Nagpur has, the "Kesari" understands, declared a dividend of Rs. 800 per share of Rs. 500. The limit in profiteering indeed!!

EXCITING SCENES AT POLLING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Recd. 2-45 p.m., Nov. 3.

Exciting scenes were witnessed at the polling for the Lord Rectorship of the Edinburgh University. The students celebrated the event by indulging in a battle in the quadrangle of the University, a struggle which ended in a victory of the Coalition Liberals arousing great excitement among a crowd of four thousand onlookers.

About 175 voters of Ahmednagar District have issued a manifesto declaring to exercise their rights of vote in the ensuing elections.

SENATOR HARDING'S DESCENT

PROFESSOR DISMISSED FOR CIRCULATING CANARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Recd. 5 p.m., Nov. 3.

A message from New York states that Professor Chancellor, Head of the Department of Economics, Politics and Sociology, at the College of Wooster, Ohio has been dismissed on account of his having circulated a canard to the effect that Senator Harding was of Negro descent which has been completely disproved.

ARREST OF MRS. ANNAN BRYCE.

QUESTION RAISED IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Recd. 5 p.m., Nov. 3.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Hogge with regard to the arrest at Holyhead and deportation to Dublin of Mrs. Annan Bryce, while going to Tonypandy to address a meeting, Sir Hamar Greenwood said that she was arrested under the Restoration of order in Ireland Act on the suspicion of being in possession of seditious documents but the documents were not sufficiently serious to justify the charge. Mr. Hogge tried to move an adjournment in order to contest the legality of the action but failed to obtain the necessary support.

ALLEGED REPRISALS IN COUNTY TYRONE.

CONTRADICTED BY SIR H. GREENWOOD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Recd. at 7-15 p.m. Nov. 3.

Some newspapers are publishing highly coloured accounts evidently emanating from Sinn Fein sources of the damage done to Templemore in County Tyrone as reprisal for attack on a military lorry in Tipperary on October 28th, when three soldiers were killed and five wounded. A question was raised in the House of Commons this afternoon by Mr. Devlin replying to whom Sir Hamar Greenwood said that the facts were that the local police assisted the townspeople and succeeded in confining the flames to two houses and that the Sinn Fein District Council had thanked the police. He was making the fullest enquiry into the matter and he advised Mr. Devlin never to depend on Sinn Fein information in future.

DEMAND FOR DESTRUCTION OF GERMANENGINES.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Recd. 5 p.m., Nov. 3.

Berlin.—The German Government has despatched a detailed reply to the demand of the Ambassadors' Conference for the destruction of the high-speed Diesel engines used in submarines, pointing out that the Versailles Treaty does not speak of destruction but only of breaking up of the U-boats. The reply contends that this shows clearly that it was not intended to make them absolutely unusable.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN PROVINCES.

LABOUR PUTTING FORWORD 1,000 CANDIDATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Recd. 1-15 p.m., Nov. 3.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the municipal eletcions in the provinces which take place on November 1st. The feature of them is the strong attacks being made everywhere by Labour which is putting forward a thousand candidates. An interesting fight is promised at Coventry where a "Soviet" was recently established. There Socialist opposes Labour.

GENERAL RAWLINSON.

TO BREAK JOURNEY AT AMIENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 3.

General Rawlinson will break his journey at Amiens to present Union Jack to the Amiens Cathedral.

AWARDS TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Recd. at 7-15 p.m. Nov. 3.

The War Office announces the following awards to officers of the Indian Army :—

Silver Medal Della Salute Publice of Italy to Italy to Lieut-Col. J. C. Roberton (Medicals).

Military Order of Avez of Portugal (Commandership) to Lieut.-Col. C. R. Bond.

Order of Star of Nepal Second-class to Lieut.-Col. W. D. Villiers-Stuart and Major General N. C. Woodyatt.

Third-class to Lieut.-Cols. T. R. Foulkes, J. W. Grant, W. C. Little, C. M. Porteous, Majors W. B. Baker, A. L. Molesworth, W. B. Northey, H. M. Shaw and Captains W. D. Batten, T. H. Baten, W. S. Carpendale, J. L. Johansen, A S. Mackay and G. G. Roger.

INDIAN ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 3.

The appointment of Lieut.-General Sir H. Hudson and Lieut.-General Sir W. P. Braithwaite to the eastern and western commands of India respectively are officially announced.

STRIKE SITUATION REMAINS THE SAME.

EXCELLENT MORALE OF STRIKERS

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S SYMPATHETIC ATTIUTDE.

The four Bombay strikes continued on Thursday without any change or improvement in the situation. Though the deadlocks have been going on for about a month and a half, the strikers do not seem to be in the least disheartened. They have been cherishing till now every hope of winning their cause which has been now universally admitted to be just. Their hope has been all the more strengthened and stimulated by his Excellency the Governor's voluntarily inviting a deputation about labour grievances. To attain their object, the strikers count, above all, upon the public sympathy.

RELIEF FOR POSTAL STRIKERS.

The Executive Committee of the Postal Union met yesterday and decided to distribute another instalment from the relief fund among the strikers in a day or two.

OTHER STRIKES.

The other strikes are going on as before, to the great detriment of the public.

FLOUR MILLS STRIKE

In addition to the workmen of the Prince of Wales Flour Mill (Meghji Moorji & Co.) and the flour shops on the Duncan Road who had already gone on strike, those of the Imperial (Allarakhya Thavar) and Cassambhai (Ramjan Thavar) Flour Mills struck work on Wednesday. Three members of the Flour Merchants' Association met Mr. Deole on Thursday, and invited him to discuss the demands of the strikers with the members of the Association at 6 p.m., to-day.

END OF CALCUTTA DOCK STRIKE.

MEN GET INCREASES.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3

The hawser boatmen, Anchor vessel men and men of the Kidderpore Dock Master's staff who went on strike early on Monday morning resumed work yesterday. It is understood that the Port Commissioners have granted to all their menial staff drawing Rs. 50 per month or less an increase of from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 with retrospective effect, from April last.

CALCUTTA PORT STRIKE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

The dock and river staff of the Harbour Master's Department of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, numbering about 600 who went on strike on Friday last resumed work this morning. The authorities granted them an increase of twelve to fifteen per cent.

RANGOON TRAM BOYCOTT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 2.

Boycott if tram cars still continues as far as the Burmese community is concerned, though there has been no resumption of missile throwing. The daily earnings of the company have been lessened considerably.

ANARCHIST PLOT IN SPAIN.

SENSATIONAL DISCOVERY IN SARAGOSSA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Recd. 2-45 p.m., Nov. 3.

A telegram from Madrid reports that an extensive Anarchist plot with the object of creating rebellion among all the troops in the province of Saragossa has been discovered. A number of arrests have been made and closing down of all the Syndicalist centres and arrest of the responsible committees are foreshadowed.

METALLURGICAL STRIKE AT BARCELONIA

30,000 WORKERS IDLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Recd. 2-45 p.m., Nov. 3.

The metallurgical strike at Barcelona has rendered thirty thousand workers idle. Efforts are being made by the Government to establish a Commission of Arbitration.

LORD RECTORSHIP OF EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

POLLING IN FAVOUR OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 3.

The polling for the Lord Rectorship of the Edinburgh University resulted as follows :—

Mr. Lloyd George ..... [illegible]

Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford representing the Independent Liberals ..... 328.

A grand meeting of Visalad Banias held on the 24th October with an overwhelming majority passed a resolution that every member of the community should boycott hotels for ever, and that any one found breaking the law should pay a penalty of Rs. 5.

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Under the auspices of the
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Mrs. ANNIE BESANT
will deliver
A PUBLIC LECTURE
on
"NON-CO-OPERATION"
TO-DAY at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the
EXCELSIOR THEATRE, Fort.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt., will preside.
The speaker will answer all pertinent questions at the end of the Lecture.
All are cordially invited to attend.
KANJI DWARKADAS,
S. V. MULGAOKER,
Hon. Secretaries,
NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Fair Play.—Address your letter to the paper concerned.
Y. K., An Indian Catholic, N. V. Sarma, A Sympathiser, P. N. Gamesam.—Your communications are too long for publication.
Water Sprite, R. A. G., Incompetent Mack, A Bulsar Driver, Observers, Disgusted.—We regret we cannot publish your letters.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, November 4, 1920.

A HAPPY JUDGEMENT.

The G. I. P. Railway dispute has ended happily in the very fair award made by the arbitrators, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Sir Thomas Strangman, which, we are informed, has now been lodged with the Prothonotary of the High Court of Bombay. The dispute which was throughout marked by great tact, and self-restraint on the part of the employes, who had, at a mass meeting held at Igatpuri, made representation of their grievances to the Acting Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company, had tried the patience of the employes to the utmost for reasons which we need not mention here. Yet they maintained a firm and dignified tone in the various stages of settlement, without losing sight of the inconvenience of the public in the form of wholesale dislocation of traffic, which the actions of the authorities might have precipitated. There was no haste or indiscretion on their part, and wise counsels prevailed. Their patience and self-restraint, their proved capacity for steady, constitutional agitation for the attainment of their just rights, have now been rewarded by the fair verdict of the arbitrators. Under the judicious guidance of Messrs. Pryke and Chard and their Indian colleagues, who made common cause, the whole question has been satisfactorily settled. It is a great moral victory for the men. In making their award to the representations of the Conference of Delegates of the railwaymen held at Igatpuri, the arbitrators have marked their appreciation of the great care and thoroughness displayed by both sides in presenting their cases and of the "assistance" they had received throughout from both.

As already stated, the main features of the award have been to the satisfaction of all concerned, it being fair and square from every point of view. Before entering into the details of some of the clauses of the award we should like to point out that considering the present state of convulsion of labour conditions in Bombay and elsewhere, owing to disputes between Capital and Labour, the only solution appears to us to be the appointment of independent arbitrators of unimpeachable honesty with sufficient courage of conviction to uphold the cause of the weak and the oppressed and at the same time not lose sight of the interest of the employers. Such Courts of Arbitration composed of independent lawyers, would greatly minimise the risk of future strikes and we trust that the lesson of the settlement of the G. I. P. Railway dispute will not be lost on those who are anxious to have their rights recognised by the capitalist. In the course of their award, the arbitrators allow certain increases to be paid "at the discretion of the respective heads of departments." Fully realising that discretion vested in official heads more often than not proves to be a bone of contention between employers and employed which embitters feelings and brings grave dangers in its train, the arbitrators very happily and justly give instructions for the exercise of such discretion. They "recommend that liberal use will be made of such discretion." This in fact strikes the key-note of the whole question and we congratulate the arbitrators on their plain and equitable award in which they have made clear the spirit of their recommendations for official guidance.

Coming to details, however, we find that in the Manmad Agreement, which the employes consider to be the *Magna Charta* of their rights, a clause was inserted to the effect that increases with retrospective force should be given from April 1, 1919 to those whose cadres had not been revised between 1914 and August, 1919, and from the 1st September, 1919, to those whose cadres had been revised during that period. Now at the Igatpuri Conference it was contended by some delegates that no cadres were revised during this period on account of economical conditions created by the war and hence they were perfectly entitled to increase from 1st April, 1919. Difference of opinion of officials on this point created a division; but the point has now been decided by the arbitrators in favour of the men and under the terms of the Manmad Agreement, the men naturally think that they are legally entitled to the increase recommended with retrospective effect from April 1, without exception. Some even would go so far as to say that the question of discretion does not arise at all. In conclusion we think that the dispute has been very happily settled and both sides will now forgive and forget the unpleasant recriminations of the past three months. We trust that this "discretion" of the official heads will be discreetly exercised so that the sense of the men will endorse it, in which case, it is never likely to be called in question.

FROM "PRINTER'S DEVIL" TO PRESIDENT.

While Reuter's is busy doling out homeopathic doses of information regarding the electioneering campaign for U. S. Presidentship, the Calcutta office of the Associated Press announces on the authority of a cablegram received from New York, that the sturdy Republican, journalist and orator, Senator Harding, has been elected President of the United States by an overwhelming majority. The earlier telegram received during the day reported that the Press was practically certain of his victory, but in the scramble for party-politics the Coxites were as sanguine as the Hardingites. However, the matter has been settled and, if for nothing else, at least for the sake of restoring unity of the party, the election of the Republican nominee will be hailed with delight by the Republicans and even the Democrats. Earlier in the competition, a certain section of the American Press exhausted its vocabulary of disparaging epithets in describing Senator Harding as a "puppet candidate," "colourless and mediocre Ohio country politician", "perfect flower of old-guard politics" and so on and so forth. However, the qualities of head and heart of the Republican candidate were sufficiently well-known and appreciated to outlive all calumnies and denunciations and to-day he stands before the world as the dictator for six years of over 90 millions of American citizens. The President-elect, who is 55, graduated as B.Sc. at the early age of 19 and began life as a schoolmaster. Subsequently journalism claimed him and he joined the "Evening Star" at Marion, which has now been his home for 36 years. From the humblest position in journalistic life he steadily moved forward—from "Printer's devil" to proprietor, which has been his great pride in life. His writings made him a name locally and his power as a speaker nourished his popularity. It is worthy of note "that 11 years ago he adopted for his newspaper a profit-making plan, under which the employees may become shareholders, the dividend paying for their stock."

His political career began with his election as a State Senator in 1889. After serving in the Ohio Legislature for two years, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1904 and finally became a United States Senator for the term of 1915-21 running 73,000 ahead of the next on the list.

As an unpretentious American, he believes "in sticking to the middle of the road" and his services in the Foreign Relations Committee have been highly appreciated by his friends and foes alike. His was the voice that nominated Mr. Taft at the Convention of 1912, when Mr. Roosevelt broke with the party and led the Progressives.

He is an ardent supporter of the League of Nations, but a Reservationist. He believes the great issue of the present-day world-politics-to-be—Nationalism *versus* Internationalism. "We ought" he said to his countrymen the other day, "to cling everlastingly to American Nationality and suffer no abridgement of American constitutional liberty. I like the old-fashioned Americanism which arrogates to ourselves the keeping of the American conscience in all our foreign relations." European Powers would do well to remember that the President-elect is a great supporter of the Naval programme of the United States and he would have "an ample Navy and even stronger Army than before in peace times." But all the same he is not a conscriptionist as he is a great believer in the "voluntary training of young manhood supported by Government."

It however remains to be seen how far his political proclivities undergo a change in his now exalted position; but, judging from his recent utterances one would be quite warranted in inferring that he is by no means going to be of the Peace-at-any-price sort of an administrator—and that, having an expensive naval programme in his head with a doubly efficient army, he is not likely to "slow down" America's aggressive policy in Mexico, nor to lose sight of the possible advantages to be gained by manoeuvring financial obligations on Cuba and other small States within its sphere of influence.

Notes of the Day.

The Grievance of the Mamlatdars.

We publish elsewhere an account of an interview accorded by the Hon. Mr. P. J. Mead, C.I.E., I.C.S., to a deputation from the Mamlatdars' Conference, sent to us by the President of that Conference. The attitude assumed by the Secretary to the Government Revenue Department towards the demands of the Delegation strikes us as extraordinarily unsympathetic and at times discourteous. Certain statements which he is reported to have made, appear debatable, and likely to cause considerable discontent: for instance, that Government would object to the Mamlatdars forming a union to protect their interests and that in readjusting rates of pay they could not pay much attention to the cost of living. Those statements are, at any rate, discordant with the recent practice of most European Governments. Instead of allaying the grievance of the Mamlatdars, the official's remarks must have increased them. We may return to this subject later. Meanwhile, we call the attention of our readers to the President's account of the proceedings at what must have been indeed a memorable interview

Punishment Desefved.

With reference to the disgraceful canard circulated by Professor Chancellor, head of the Department of Economics, Politics and Sociology in Wooster College, Ohio, that Senator Harding has Negro blood in him—it is neither a crime nor a sin to be of Negro descent but the confirmed prejudice of the white race against anything coloured is notorious—and which, on being completely disproved, resulted in the richly merited dismissal of the educational luminary by the trustees of the College; it will interest our readers to know that Senator Harding's progenitors were sturdy Pennsylvania folk of mingled Scot and Dutch blood. One of them, his great-grandfather, in 1829, moved West to Ohio. Dr. George Tyson Harding, the Senator's father, is still in active practice at the age of 76, while his mother, a Miss Phoebe Dickerson, was also of a Pennsylvania family which migrated westward.

Prayers and Pogroms.

Sickened by the sight of anti-Irish pogroms, the Christian hierarchy in Britain has resolved to offer up prayers and supplications to God. A solemn appeal signed by the chief Protestant ecclesiastics is being circulated asking for prayers towards the settlement of the Irish question. They say: "Surely the time has come for a great united effort of prayer to Almighty God" because they have discovered that "nothing has been done by man's wisdom so far to improve the situation effectually." And what happened since the circulation of the prayer-leaf, has been so revolting that they have to redouble their importunity. We believe that clergymen hold divers opinions on political matters, but there is no antagonism in the appeal because it is couched in pious terms to which there could be no exception. We have no desire to question the efficacy of prayer, pro-British or neutral, but the Society of Friends have served Ireland better and, if to work is to pray, they have also prayed better on behalf of the little nation. A small deputation was sent to Ireland by them to ascertain the realities of the militarist scourge. They in their report say how staggering their experiences were as they passed through the towns and villages sacked by the British.

Christian Service.

"In Belfast we saw something of the ruin caused by the recent outbreaks, but it was not until we visited Lisburn, a short distance from the city, that we began to understand how fierce the violence had been. House after house, shop after shop, burnt out completely, in some cases not even the outer walls left standing. The marvel was how the flames had been kept from spreading and the whole town saved from destruction.

"In the outskirts were all that was left of one or two good houses standing in their own grounds—bare walls and heaps of *débris*. Going to Limerick we found several ruined houses, where the work of destruction had been carried out with extraordinary completeness. Painted in large letters on the walls left standing were such sentences as 'The work of the Black and Tans', 'The work of the R.I.C.'"

According to the report, the run-amok legionaries in the land say frankly, "We're out for blood" and it is something like Christian service to speak out the truth as the investigators have done. Instead of praying in their secret chambers, if the ecclesiastical friends of humanity would venture out and openly denounce the shame of Ireland's treatment or at least afford relief to homeless, hunted refugees, they would be following Christ's teaching: "Inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of these——." Shadows there are still of the tribal conception of the Deity which has done havoc ever since the massacre of the first patriot-nations—the Philistines. The report which we have quoted, affirms that 80 per cent. of the Irish are adherents of the Irish Republic, a fact which is a good starting point for a Christian solution.

Cultivation of Bacilli.

The latest report of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory is typical of its kind. It deals with the work carried out during the year 1919, yet it has been issued only now, after a lapse of nearly ten months. No important plague research was undertaken during the year, but quite a roaring business was done in rats, 778,641 rats being received at the Laboratory! Of these 234,293 were alive and 544,348 were dead. Of the latter 394,420 were examined and among them 6,801 were found to be plague-infected. Much attention was devoted to influenza, that wrought such a havoc amongst the population! Experience of the Director suggested "that one attack of influenza confers some immunity against a second attack." But, the French experience is quite the reverse. They believe that "an attack of influenza leaves little or no immunity." Indeed, "one attack predisposes to another." The influenza bacillus did not demonstrate in every case of influenza, so the attention of the workers was early directed to the preparation of a suitable medium for the cultivation of the influenza bacillus. Many different kinds of media were tried till towards the close of the second epidemic when a medium was found by Dr. Soparkar, on which the influenza bacillus grew readily.

Mr. Gandhi Needed.

We much regret to hear that Mrs. Besant's lecture at the Excelsior Theatre yesterday evening was rudely interrupted, as reported elsewhere. Mrs. Besant's views on current Indian politics are not our own; but that is not a reason why she should not be allowed to express them. The interruptors favoured Non-cooperation, so we hear. We only wish that Mr. Gandhi had been there to talk to them, and there are others of the leaders in Bombay who share his views upon free speech and courtesy, and they will doubtless see that the disgraceful scene is not repeated. It is far too reminiscent of the methods of the unofficial wartime censorship in England, the worst form of tyranny.

NATIONAL EDUCATION

THE IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL HISTORY.

Mr. Gandhi's Non-Cooperation movement is the topic of the hour. It carries with it the divorce of Indian education from its marriage to a foreign officialdom. Do the Non-Cooperationists realise the full significance of "National Education", which is one of the pillars of their patriotic structure? The question is not whether the medium of instruction should be English or an Indian language. That is a secondary thing. Nor is the question whether our national schools and colleges should depend upon Government grant or not. That also is a secondary thing. The thing that matters, the primary thing is: "What are you going to teach our boys and girls, so as to make them thoroughly educated, highly patriotic Indian men and women?"

There are only two subjects which really mould the mind of a people for patriotic purposes. They are Aesthetics and History. Everyone knows what a tremendous influence aesthetics have exercised in moulding and colouring the life and vision of Greece, Japan, the Hispano-Arabs and of France. But history or tradition is the real forger of that political entity called the "nation." There are many hundreds of Indians today, who talk of "the misrepresentation of Indian history by British writers." That is good but rather vague,—good enough, perhaps, for platform speeches, but not good enough for food for future India. How have they misrepresented you? Is it only in a few, small facts, or in some petty details? Is it merely in manufacturing the story of 'the Black Hole of Calcutta' or in painting the characters of Shivaji or Tipoo Sultan black? If so, it is no grave injustice they have done you. You can put matters right without much difficulty, without much imagination. In fact, you have already done so in the case of the former. What they have done is much worse, however. They have blinded you. They have thrust their institutions upon you and made you regard them as the most perfect institutions in history. They have made you accept their interpretation of their own and of the other Western nations' history. They have given a peculiar form and colour to your history which is not really true, *because it is merely the product of their inherited aesthetical and historical prejudices.* History, in spite of all that can be said against it, *is an art.* It emphasizes and colours certain facts, in order to influence its readers in a particular manner. Therefore, I say, "Will you now begin writing your history from your own point of view? Will you make it such that it would make every Indian student self-respecting and proud of his Mother-country? Will Hindus learn that Islam in India was no mere destructive force? Will they bring out the good effects of Islamic influence in India, as the European children are taught to remember the advantages of different inroads of barbarians, and English children to be grateful for the Norman conquest? Will they bring out in their school histories, the beneficial effects of Islamic influence on the Fine Arts, Industrial Arts, Philosophy, Religion, Science, Literature, manners and customs of the country, which they have not yet done? Will Indian Mohamedans think of the Hindu blood that is in their veins, and therefore revere the heroes, heroines and great men of Ancient India? Will they teach their children the good influence of Hinduism on their society, philosophy, art and science? Will they bring into greater prominence those imperial and provincial Muslim rulers of India, who were impartial and unsectarian? If the two great Indian communities do this, they will have achieved something that time will respect. All good relations of the different parts of the community, the sense of national honour and the self-respect of individuals depend upon the proper teaching of history far more than many people imagine or would be prepared to admit.

CONGRESS CREED.

KATOL TALUKA CONFERENCE WANTS CHANGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, Nov. 1.

At the Katol Taluka Conference, Mr. Wamanrao Joshi of Amraoti presiding, a resolution suggesting change in the present creed of the Congress was proposed and carried unanimously. The proposed creed runs thus:—

"The object of the Indian National Congress is immediate attainment by India of complete Swaraj and of status of equality with England in all matters imperial as well as international. This object is to be achieved by all constitutional means. The Conference also suggested an amendment to the Calcutta Non-Cooperation resolution by substituting the words 'boycott of British goods, instead of 'foreign goods' and stoppage by people of India of export of foodstuffs to foreign countries, especially Britain and the colonies."

Official & Personal.

The Viceroy visited the Pasteur Institute, Lady Minto Nuring Home and Experimental Fruit Farm and left Shillong for Gauhati *en route* for Silchar, accompanied by Sir Nicholas Beatson-Bell.

Professor C. V. Raman, who has been invited by the Punjab University to deliver a series of lectures at Lahore dealing with his researches in physics, is leaving Calcutta on Tuesday for Lahore. It is understood he will stay there about six weeks.

The Hon. Mr. Sarma, who left Cuttack on Saturday night, reached Waltair where he was received by the Kumar Raja of Bobbili and others. After inspecting a company of boy scouts Mr. Sarma drove in procession to Vizagapatam, where he will stay for two days before resuming journey for Madras. It is understood that an address of welcome will be presented to Mr. Sarma by the Municipality.

ATTAIN FREEDOM WITHOUT BLOODSHED

KHILAFAT AND SULTANATE.

SUGGESTION FOR SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS.

ANGORA GOVT'S. VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 3.

Constantinople.—It is reliably reported that a staff colonel attached to Mustapha Kemal's forces has arrived here and has presented to the Grand Vizier on behalf of the Angora Government a document declaring its willingness to negotiate with the Porte, provided the Grand Vizier obtains a written promise that the Entente is willing to accept five points, including the restoration of Smyrna and Thrace to Turkish sovereignity, modification of the Treaty of Sevre in favour of Turkey, especially with regard to finance and economics and the separation of the Khilafat from the Sultanate, the latter to be passed down to the eldest son of the Osman family and the former to the descendant of the Prophet enjoying the confidence and reverence of the whole Islamic world.

BURIAL OF UNKNOWN SOLDIER IN THE ABBEY

SIR DOUGLAS DAWSON'S VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 3.

Sir Douglas Dawson, Comptroller in the Lord Chamberlain's Department to His Majesty since 1907, writes to a correspondent with reference to the suggestion to bury a sailor side by side with a soldier at Westminister Abbey pointing out that the body carried to the grave will be an "unknown Warrior" symbolising thh whole forces of the Empire.

AMERICA'S FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO CUBA.

LOAN FOR FINANCING SUGAR CROP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Nov. 3.

New York.—Recent reports of American financial assistance to Cuba have now crystallised in a statement that a group of banks headed by Morgans has arranged a loan of seventy-five or hundred million dollars for the Cuban Government for the sole purpose of financing the sugar crop. Approval of the State Department will be necessary before the loan can be effected.

KWANGSI MILITARISTS EVACUATE CANTON

QUESTION OF UNION OF NORTH AND SOUTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 5 p.m., Nov. 3.

Shanghai.—The principals of the Kwangsi militarists, who prior to the capture of Canton by the Cantonese troops were reported to be ruling that the city have fled. Prior to flight, the administrative directors of the military government cancelled the independence of the south-western provinces declaring that the south and the north were reunited. The Cantonese leaders, however, repudiate the authority of cancellation.

ARMISTICE DAY CELEBRATION

TWO MINUTES' SILENCE URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Nov. 3.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York have issued a statement strongly supporting the proposal that the whole community should suspend their ordinary occupations during the two minutes' silence on the Armistice Day, and also appointing November 14th, the day of special prayer, notably for the League of Nations which meets at Geneva on the 15th.

ARMISTICE DAY OBSERVANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 3.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir Robert Chadwick, Mr. Lloyd George said that it was hoped that as far as possible throughout the Empire at eleven o'clock on the morning of Armistice Day there would be two minutes silence and complete suspension of normal business works and locomotion.

Replying to a question the Premier said he was of opinion that the stopping of motor engines would be very desirable.

STRIKE OUT NEW PATH IN HISTORY.

HOW TO HASTEN HOME RULE.

POTENTIALITY OF NEW COUNCILS.

MRS. BESANT ON VALUE OF CO-OPERATION

STORMY SCENES AT LECTURE.

The occasion of Mrs. Annie Besant's lecture on "Co-operation," at the Excelsior Theatre yesterday, was marked by some of the stormiest scenes ever witnessed at meetings in Bombay. The Theatre was quite crowded when Mrs. Besant arrived, and her appearance on the platform was the signal for a mixed demonstration of cheering and hooting, which lasted for some minutes. One portion of the audience shouted "Shame," which was met by a counter demonstration on the part of the other half of the audience who loudly cheered her. The Chairman of the meeting, the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, appealed to the audience to observe silence, which however had no immediate effect.

When quiet had at last been restored after some time, the Chairman, introducing the lecturer, assured the audience that whatever might be Mrs. Besant's views, there was no doubt that they were actuated by honesty of motives and were to the best interests of India according to her light and according to her experience. This declaration was met by loud cries of dissent and equally loud counter-cries of assent. Mrs. Besant then rose to deliver her lecture on "Co-operation," when again she met with a mixed reception, and she was constantly interrupted in the course of her lecture.

At the conclusion of her address a member of the audience came up to the stage and said he had some 15 questions to ask Mrs. Besant. He put one of them, which Mrs. Besant declined to answer, saying it was not a question relevant to the address. The Chairman then asked the questioner to go to his seat as, he said, he wished to give the other members of the audience an opportunity of putting questions to Mrs. Besant, if they wished to do so and hence he could not allow him to put all his fifteen questions. The questioner declared that he would put all the questions together, and considerable uproar and confusion ensued again.

The Chairman then asked the audience if anybody else wanted to put questions and as no-one got up and the questioner was still on the stage, the Chairman dissolved the meeting. A Pandemonium reigned at this stage, some of the audience loudly shouting "shame," "shame" at the Chairman and the lecturer the other portion equally loudly cheering the two. As Mrs. Besant left the Theatre there were again cheering and cries of "shame."

Among those present were Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, the Hon Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat, the Hon Mr. C V Mehta, Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji, Mr. B P Wadia, Dr. N H E Sukhia, Dr. S. S Batliwala Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr B. F Bharucha, Mr. D G Dalvi, Mr M. A. Haveliwala Mr B. R. B. Jijibhoy, Mr. V P Vaidya and others.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings said Mrs. Besant needed no introduction. The subject of her lecture was one that had been agitating the minds of the people not only of this Presidency but of the whole of India. Those who had the welfare of the country at heart considered it was desirable that both sides of the question should be put before the country and he begged to assure the audience that whatever might be Mrs. Besant's views there was not the slightest doubt that they were actuated by honesty of motives ("cries of "no" and "yes") and were to the best interests of India, according to her light and experience. ("Shame".) He wished to tell them that they might hiss or applaud but it was not a good omen of the Swaraj, which they aspired to, that they should interfere at a meeting where the other side of the question was being presented. It was not more than five years ago that the whole of India greeted Mrs. Besant when she presided at the Calcutta Sessions of the National Congress, as a lady who had grown gray in the service of India —("no, no" and "yes, yes")—and now they had come there to hoot at her because her views happened to differ from theirs. She was acknowledged to be one of the greatest friends of India, and he appealed to them to give her a patient hearing whether they agreed with or differed from her views, and thereby prove their fitness for the coming Swaraj, which every one of them claimed. (Applause and hisses).

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

Mrs. Besant then rose to deliver her lecture on "Co-Operation" and was greeted by loud cheering and hisses. She said she must take the liberty of addressing them as friends. They had a perfect right to differ from her but it was no right of them that they should try to silence those who happened to have views with which they did not agree. It was one of the most unfortunate results of the present agitation that the majority should try to tyrranise over the minority, which meant "stop all progress," because the majority was always created by the minority. She believed that Mr. Ghandi had said—and she thought he was right in saying—that it would make no difference to him what the Congress decided and that even if he were alone and the whole Congress against him he would go on with his propaganda until he gained a majority. That seemed to her to be the right attitude. The moment the majority tried to silence the minority it meant that it was afraid of arguments. She had faith enough still left in the people of India to believe that it was due only to a natural rush of anger joined to a certain feeling of helplessness. There was no doubt that the Indian people had had the greatest causes of complaint against their rulers. She had put those causes very strongly, whenever she had occasion to do so. She realised that feeling and that the movement was a movement of justifiable anger. It did not follow, however, tha the way found by justifiable anger was always wise, and she was going to try to give them that evening and the next, in the first place, what were the advantages that the nation might gain by Co-Operation, and on the other hand, what were the disadvantages that the nation would inevitably reap by the success of any widespread movement of Non-Co.Operation. Once before, she had ventured to point out the two ways that there were of changing the conditions or system of a government.

THE TWO WAYS.

One was the way of reform and the other of revolution. A good many honest people had blamed her for saying that the movement of Non-Co-Operation was essentially a revolutionary movement. But now things had changed, and there were people who were proud to say that it was revolutionary movement. It was admitted by its leaders and followers that the movement was a revolutionary movement intended to paralyse the government. From her stand-point, having been brought up in Great Britain, she thought there was not necessarily condemnation in saying that it was revolutionary. She could not say that revolution in principle was wrong, because the right of His Majesty the King of England himself was based on the successful and glorious but bloodless revolution of 1688.

NO FREEDOM WITHOUT REVOLUTION

Every student of histories dealing with countries that had attained freedom knew that it had been gained by revolution. The glorious revolution of 1688 was one of the greatest pillars of English liberty. It made the King no longer an autocrat but a parliamentary sovereign. There was as she had said, no country in the world which has gained liberty without revolution, but she hoped that India, the most spiritual nation in the world, would strike out a new path in history and attain her freedom without bloodshed or revolution. She devoutly hoped India might set an example to the rest of the world along that splendid road. In using the word "revolution" she was not condemning it at all, because she believed in the right of revolution, and the whole of Great Britain believed in it. She held that a nation which desired a particular form of government had the right to gain it. She did not challenge the right but she should say that the nation which desired to gain freedom in that way must either do it by force of arms or by a declaration of the representatives of the people recognised as such. At the Delhi Congress they passed a resolution drawn up and moved by her, dealing with the right of self-determination. As to the question how the voice of the nation was to be expressed, they said that when India had representative assemblies the voice of those assemblies was to be accepted as the voice of India. There was no other way in which they could get the verdict of the nation. The shouts of an ordinary crowd did not mean that the whole of India was with it. For a change of the system of government they must have the sober decision of the representaives of the people and that was the declaration of the Congress at Delhi, and it was for the first time that such a decision was made as to how self-determination could be applied. They could exercise the right of self-determination only through representative assemblies and not by the shouts of a few crowds or newspapers.

VALUE OF CO-OPERATION.

The value of co-operation was that they had now, what they had never had before, elected majorities in every one of the new legislative assemblies of the country. They had, for the first time since the British came to India, the way of representing, by elected majorities, the will of the nation so far as that was included in the electorate. Formerly, they had only 33,000 electors, while now under the Reforms, they had more than 6 million electors. 6 million voters were not quite enough to gain the opinion of the Indian nation but it was nevertheless an enomous change. For the first time they would have a mouth by which they could speak in their country's name, which right nobody would venture to deny ("No doubt" and laughter). The opponents of the Reforms said that nothing would come out of the councils. They appeared to argue that because they could not do anything when they had an elected minority they would not be able to do anything when they got an elected majority.

HOPE OF "POWERFUL" ELECTED MAJORITIES.

That was the kind of argument which one saw nowadays in papers meant for educated people. She declares the majorities of elected members, which they had now got in the new councils, would make them all powerful in their country. (Cries of "shame."). Was it really shame? She thought it was rather a silly interruption. For such large elected majority should get its way, and if it did not, it would show it was not fit for the work of Government. But she believed that they were fit for that work and that they were an essentially self-governing people. They had councils in which with such majorities it would be a shame if they were not able to do their work for the people.

"JOIN COUNCILS TO OBTAIN HOME RULE SOONER"

Dealing with Executive Councils, Mrs. Besant said they would consist of five Indians to two Englishmen. When they say these councils would be no use, did they mean to say that five Indians were not as good as two Englishmen? She did not think they believed that argument. ("No" and loud laughter.) Then they had for the first time an Indian as Governor of a province, Lord Sinha. ("Shame") "You might be ashamed of him," said Mrs. Besant, "but most of us are proud of him." (Cheers and "no"). It was not long ago, Mrs. Besant continued, when she had said they would have an Indian Governor in the near future. ("why not an Indian Viceroy"? and laughter and cheers.) Would they be good enough to wait. They might have an Indian Viceroy in the future. She would not be surprised. It was because of these new conditions that she put it to them that they would be able to obtain Home Rule sooner and remedy their grievances more quicky through these new councils than by remaining outside them. She would show them in her decture the next day how non-cooperation woud do nothing to good for the nation. While this was in doubt, the question of the value of the new Councils was beyond doubt. The subjects that most concerned them—the improvement of the life, health and prosperity of the masses—were placed in the hands of the ministers. The opponents of co-operation took it for granted that ministers could do nothing. It showed that they had not read the Bill properly. Their position with regard to the Governor would be exactly like that of the Executive Councillors. In either case the Governor could exercise the royal preccgative of dismissal. He was not allowed to reject the Ministers' desires at once. On the contrary they were free to carry out their will.

WHAT REFORM BILL GIVES.

Supposing a minister brought in a Bill to which the Governor objected, the latter could dismiss the former. Then the responsibility was thrown on the elected majority whose voice the minister represented. They would say they would not elect another minister. The Governor could then dissolve the Council. And here would come in the voters, and if they were worth their salt and fit for liberty they would return the same men to the Council and then the Governor would have to give way. Was it not better to have such a thing than a cut-and-dried scheme of the constitution of the Council? What was of real value was not ready-made liberty thrown into their faces but the power to make themselves free, and those that possessed that power would have the power to keep that liberty after it was obtained. (Cheers). This was what the Reform Bill gave them and was it not better than the other cut-and-dried schemes which had been proposed by some? (Cheers.) She asked them to take the tragedy of the Punjab. In that the Government of India had done practically nothing to punish the offenders. (Cries of 'nnothing' and "everything" and laughter). Though the Government of England gave them the power to punish the offenders all that the Government of India had done was to say that they did not approve of their conduct ("Shame" and "They approved"). No, they did not, No decent people could do.

Now if the new Councils had been in existence when the tragedy of the Jallianwala Bag happened what would they have been able to do? If every Council drew up and passed a statement to Government that unless the offenders were sent away it would be impossible for the representatives of the people to do their work in the Councils what great effect it would have produced? Did they think Government would have treated such a demand with contempt then? If they wanted to make things such as those that had happened in the Punjab impossible in the future then they should send their men to the Councils. The opponents of co-operation asked them not to use the power of vote, but she asked them to remember that the vote was not their property to do as they liked with it, but was given them by the nation to enable them to serve it. In Switzerland, which was perhaps the freest country in the world they fined citizens that refused to exercise their right of vote, and looked upon them as deserters of their country.

VOTER—THE PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

It was the power of vote that gave one the value of citizenship. She again asked them if they did not desire to exercise their power of vote and send men to the new Councils to render impossible in future things such as those that had happened in the Punjab, where hundreds of men had been killed and thousands wounded and yet nothing done to punish the offenders. (Laughter.) She had thought it was not a matter of laughter but one of shame. At least she did not feel inclined to laugh when she went to the Jallianwala Bag to see the spot where the tragedy had occurred. It was because she wanted to prevent such things that she wanted them to exercise the power of vote, for nobody would dare touch free citizens which that power of vote made them. The voter was the palladium of liberty and the defender of the rights of a people. Did they know how people in England and other countries had striven to get this power and how they valued it?

DIFFICULTIES OF STARTING NATIONAL EDUCATION.

As to the cry of national education, she might fairly claim that she was one of those who had already started national schools and colleges years before the present cry was raised. But she knew how difficult it was to carry out that work without money, she and others had started such institutions, but never pretended that they could educate the whole nation. These merely supplemented the education provided by Government, with a large number of improvements on it. The difficulties in the way of starting and maintaining such institutions were many. In the first place it was very hard to get money. Schools did not spring up as some people appeared to imagine. They take a lot of hard work and drudgry to do it. In the first year they might get sufficient money but after that the institution could not be maintained except by the self-sacrifice of graduates who worked without salaries or on mere subsistence allowance. In the Hindu University at Benares and the Moslem University at Aligarh the work had been possible because of the self-sacrifice of thousands of Hindus and Mahomedans. Had they who talked of national education any idea of the cost of such education? Government were at present spending Rs. twelve crores a year on education. Were they prepared then to throw away the co-operation of Government with these twelve crores raised by taxation ("yes"). Were they prepared to pay another twelve crores a year for their national schools and colleges? Apart from the current expenses, were they prepared to incur the huge capital expenditure which buildings for schools and colleges would involve? And she asked them to remember that it would not be the college students that would be most affected, but the five million of children that were receiving primary education. Did they wish to take away from them even the little education that they were receiving?

A MIGHTY GENERATION OF INDIANS.

She admitted the Government system of education had many defects that needed correction; but in spite of its faults it had produced that mighty generation of educated Indians who it was that had laid the foundation, firm and true, of Indian Liberty—men such as Sir Phorozeshah Mehta—(loud cheers)—and Sir Dinshaw Wacha, ("shame, shame"). The shame was upon those who hissed at the mention of Sir Dinshaw Washa's name. (Cheers and "shame.") Did they know what he had done for India before they were born? It was he who had the courage to face and criticise Government, when there was none to dare raise his voice against Government, so much so that he was called a "firebrand" in Bombay. He was the man who criticised the actions of Government most harshly. He had devoted his whole life to the cause of the freedom of their country, and these were the men to the cause of the freedom of their country and these were the men who were now hissing at him. She was a foreigner and they might hiss at her, but she could not understand how they could make up their mind to hiss at the mention of the name of a great patriot of the land who loved them and worked for them,—("No")—and was still serving them at the age of seventy-seven. She would only say this that those members of a nation who despised and insulted its elders were never worthy of freedom. (Loud cheers and cries of "shame").

The portion of the audience, which had been interrupting her in the course of her address, again broke out into loud cries of "shame" at this stage, and shouted "Mahatma Gandhiki Jai" and "Shaukat Alli ki Jai."

WHAT EDUCATION HAS DONE FOR INDIA.'

Resuming her address, Mrs. Besant said it was education that had given them Mr. Gandhi—(cheers)—and if they said his education had made them slaves then Mr. Gandhi was a slave. It was these educated Indians that had made Liberty possible for India. The young men were reaping the benefit of the work which these elders had done, and yet they were now calling shame on them. But because of this conduct she did not despair of India, because she did not believe that these young men were a fair example of India. The Department of Education would be in the hands of ministers, so that they would have the power to make education according to their desire. Were they going to throw away the power of vote which would enable them to do that? She had not much sympathy with this kind of patriotism.

Again there was considerable interruption at this stage and Mrs. Besant said they were merely lengthening the lecture by all this shouting and hissing. She said she would assure them that they could not throw her off her balance. She had faced

(Continued on page 8.)

SUCCESS OF TURKISH NATIONALISTS

HADJIN OCCUPIED.

REPORTED MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Nov. 3.

An Armenian telegram from Mersina states that the Turkish Nationalists have captured the town of Hadjin in Anatolia which they had besieged since March last and massacred about ten thousand Armenians.

GIFT OF TURKISH GUNBOAT.

SOLDIERS LAND IN AID OF KEMAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 2.

Sewastopol.—Kemal Pasha has sent the Turkish gunboat Noverossisk, as a gift to Soviet Russia from Revolutionary Turkey.

Two Bolshevik transports have arrived at Trebizond with military stores and sixty Mussulman officers trained at the Kazan Military School. Three hundred Bolshevik soldiers have also been landed to aid Kemal Pasha.

PERSIA'S FINANCIAL ADVISER IN LONDON.

TO CONDUCT NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 3.

The Foreign Office announces that Mr. S. A. Smith, Financial Adviser to the Persian Government has returned to London to conduct certain financial negotiations on behalf of that Government. He will stay in London some weeks.

FIRST ENCOUNTER IN MESOPOTAMIA

HEAVY ATTACK ON KUFAH CAMP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Nov. 3.

A communiqué regarding Mesopotamia reports a number of encounters with the insurgents. A heavy night attack on the Kufah camp was repulsed, the enemy's casualties being estimated at over one hundred. Two columns operating on the Middle Euphrates captured eight hundred insurgents.

CHANCES OF COAL SETTLEMENT.

MEETING OF SOME MINERS' EXECUTIVES.

SOUTH WALES, LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE MINERS OPPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 3.

A number of local miners' executives are meeting to-day to discuss the terms of settlement. Hitherto the majority have recommended the men to accept the offer but the South Wales Conference decided by a large majority to recommend rejection and similarly the Lancashire and Cheshire Executive has decided to recommend the men to decline the offer.

SOUTH WALES AND LANCASHIRE MINERS.

COMPLETE SEPARATION FROM PARENT BODY FEARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Nov. 3.

The decision of the South Wales Conference and the Lancashire Executive with regard to the strike settlement come as an unwelcome surprise. While it was known that the extremists were working their hardest to obtain rejection of the settlement, it was never anticipated that their machinations would be so completely successful.

It is significant that the decision in South Wales was practically unanimous and made in defiance of the advice of Mr Brace M.P., President of the South Wales Miners' Federation, who travelled down specially counsel acceptance. It appears that Mr Brace made strenuous efforts to reverse the decision but they were of no avail.

It is considered certain that if the ballot results in the rejection of the settlement in consequence of South Wales and Lancashire votes, complete severance of the South Wales Federation from the parent body will follow.

Messages from the other big centres indicate strong feeling in favour of peace and it is asserted that whatever the result of the ballot of the miners outside South Wales and Lancashire will return to the pits in the coming week.

WHO IS TO BE LORD CHELMSFORD'S SUCCESSOR,

"SUNDAY TIMES" SUGGESTS MR. AUSTIN CHAMBERLAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Nov. 3.

There is still considerable speculation as to Lord Chelmsford's successor. The "Sunday Times" categorically affirms that the post will be offered to Mr. Austin Chamberlain, who has had two years' experience at the India Office, Mr. Montagu being translated to the Treasury.

On the other hand, the "Observer" on the hypothesis that an immediate situation of utmost gravity has to be handled, puts forward the name of Sir George Lloyd.

SIR J. C. BOSE'S NEW INVENTIONS.

DEMONSTRATION BEFORE ROYAL SOCIETY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Nov. 3.

Sir Jagadish Bose gave a lecture and demonstration of his newly-invented instruments before the Royal Society with Sir Richard Glazebrook manipulating the instruments. Sir Jagadish Bose was enthusiastically received and the President and several Fellows expressed high appreciation of the advance in research rendered possible by Dr. Bose's new methods of investigation.

INDIAN STUDENT'S STRANDED IN LONDON.

UNIVERSITY UNABLE TO FIND VACANCIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Nov. 3.

An increasing number of Indian students are coming to London, for whom the University is unable to find vacancies. It is officially declared that ninety per cent. of these students wish to take up engineering, but owing to there being no vacancies in the engineering course, many Indians are stranded in London with nothing to do. An official suggests that students from India should not come to London unless they are assured of finding vacancies.

EXPLOSION IN A RUBBER WAREHOUSE

THREE FIREMEN KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Nov. 3.

Three fireman were killed and six injured by a fire and gas explosion at a large rubber warehouse at Wapping. The damage is estimated at over £120,000 sterling.

LATE MR. MACSWINEY.

BODY LYING IN STATE IN CORK CITY HALL.

ALL BUSINESS ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 3.

The body of Mr. MacSwiney has been lying in state in the Cork City Hall to-day. There has been continuous procession throughout the day past the catafalque and business was entirely suspended in the afternoon while except in Ulster there have been no football or other athletic events anywhere in Ireland.

REQUIEM MASS IN CATHEDRAL.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Nov. 3.

The obsequies of Mr. MacSwiney passed off peacefully in Cork amid becoming pomp and ceremony. The Requiem Mass was held in the Cathedral to which the remains were removed from the City Hall. The cortege, one-third of a mile long, headed by the members of the religious orders, priests and Irish and Australian prelates then the coffin followed by the representatives of the Dail Eireann and other Republican organisations proceeded on a three mile slow march to St Finnbarr's cemetery where the Irish volunteers fired a volley over the grave. The route was thickly crowded throughout and was lined by volunteers in mufti, the orders of the authorities against donning the Republican uniforms and the Sinn Fein badges being obediently observed. Small bodies of troops and police and also armoured cars were posted at intervals but there was no call for intervention. An aeroplane hovered over the city for a short time.

SINN FEIN FLAG SHOT DOWN.

ACTIVITIES OF THE BLACK AND TANS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 30.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Nov. 3.

Much alarm was occasioned at Mulligar at the sound of shots in the streets. It was subsequently asserted that a body of the Black and Tans marched to the County Hall and shot down the Sinn Fein flag which was at half-mast out of respect for the late Mr. MacSwiney.

HANGING OF A SINN FEIN STUDENT.

HAILED AS A MARTYR FOR LIBERTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 5 p.m., Nov. 3.

One Kevin Barry, a medical student in Dublin, who was condemned to death for participating in an attack on the soldiers in which one was killed is being hanged to-day. The greatest efforts have been made including a strenuous one by the Lord Mayor of Dublin to secure a reprieve. Barry is likely to be hailed as another martyr to the Sinn Fein cause. Thousands congregated the front of the Mountjoy prison on Sunday evening and recited prayers for the condemned.

LATER.

A later message says that Barry was executed this morning.

After the execution the Dublin Prison chaplain declared that he had never seen a man walk so bravely to the scaffold. When the official announcement of execution was posted outside the prison wall it was torn down by a crowd of a thousand which had been previously reciting prayer on behalf of the condemned.

REIGN OF TERROR IN IRELAND.

NUMEROUS ATTACKS AND REPRISAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 5 p.m., Nov. 3.

Reports of shooting of constables continue to arrive without remission. Three attacks occurred in the Tralee district last night resulting in three constables being killed and four wounded. The reprisals followed in which the County Hall was burned down. Shooting occurred throughout the night and was continued to-day. A District-Inspector and a Sergeant were also killed at Granard and Tullamore respectively. Following upon the wounding of a constable at Dungannon, the central town of Ulster had a some what terrifying experience, being visited by the armed police. Business premises of many Sinn Feiners were wrecked and many families are fleeing the country.

INTENSIFYING OF SINN FEIN CAMPAIGN.

FOURTEEN ATTACKS IN ONE NIGHT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 3.

Reports from Ireland indicate intensifying of the Sinn Fein campaign. A summary of events show that last night fourteen attacks were made upon the police and military resulting in the murdering of six police and the wounding of eight also a military sergeant and a naval driver.

USE OF EXPANDING BULLETS BY SINN FEINERS

SPECIAL LEGISLATION TO BE INTRODUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. at 7-15 p.m. Nov. 3.

In the House of Commons in reply to questions with regard to Sinn Feiners using expanding bullets in connection with which Sir William Davison urged a proclamation of martial-law in order to enable the death penalty to be inflicted on possessors of such bullets, Mr. Lloyd George said he was of opinion that even if martial law were proclaimed the object in view could not be secured without special legislation. The Government were considering the matter.

NEW PRESIDENT OF U. S.

SENATOR HARDING ELECTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Nov. 3.
Recd. 2-45 a.m. Nov. 3.

A New York message states that Senator Harding has been elected Prsident of the United States.

U. S. ELECTIONEERING CAMPAIGN.

VICTOY FOR HARDING ANTICIPATED

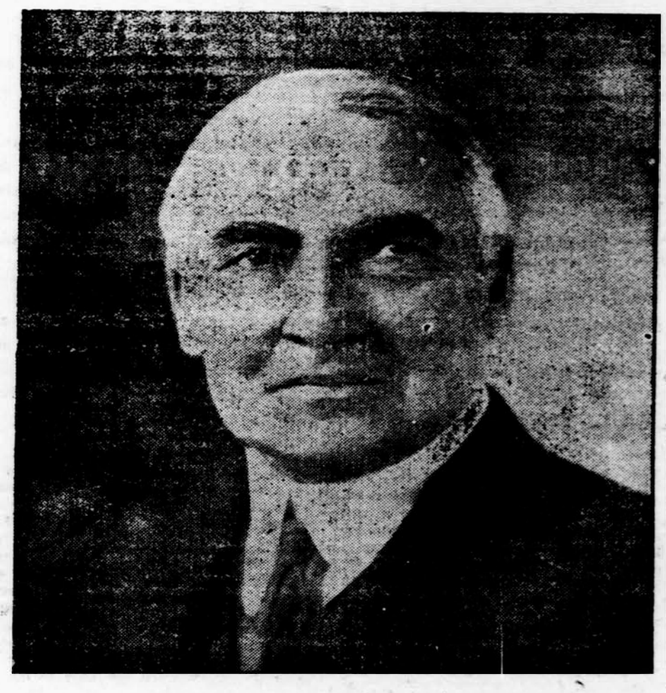
(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Nov. 3.

New York.—As the election day approaches, the campaign, which has been strenuous throughout, is becoming more intense. Both the Hardingites and the Coxites are heralding victory in advance but the general verdict of the newspapers is that victory is certain for Senator Harding though not by a large majority as there has recently been undoubted swing in favour of Senator Cox. The betting in favour of Harding is quoted as high as eight to one, stated to be the longest odds on a Presidential candidate since 1876.

Sensational developments are promised for the closing stages of the campaign. Their nature is at present shrouded in mystery, but it appears that letters concerning Senator Harding have been scattered broadcast in the United States, the part authorship of which has been fastened on Professor Chancellor, Head of the Department of Economics, Politics and Sociology at the College of Wooster Ohio. Professor Chancellor admitted writing a portion of the letters whereupon the College Board demanded his resignation being of the opinion that they were written manifestly for the purpose of influencing the elections. The letters have not yet been published, but it is believed they contain sensational charges.

[As we go to Press, the news of the election of Senator Harding as President of the United States, is confirmed by a Reuter's telegram, received five hours later than the Associated Press message from Cincinnati.]

MR. WARREN G. HARDING.



The Republican nominee who is reported to be elected President of the United States.

"TINO'S NEW PLOT."

PRINCE PAUL'S REPLY TO GREEK GOVT.

EX-KING'S PRETENSIONS TO THE THRONE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd at 7-15 p.m. Nov. 3.

Lucerne.—Prince Paul's reply to George is regards an King Constantines first move to regain the throne. The Greek Minister at Berne called on Prince Paul and intimated that the Government considered that Prince Paul would be called upon to ascend the throne, but that they first desired to know whether this right was recognished by his father and elder brother. Prince Paul replied that he would communicate his answer, upon which the ex-King, Prince Paul and Dr. Streit held a consultation and drew up the terms of the reply adding that neither the father nor the elder brother had even renounced their rights, but that both were obliged to leave Greece in obedience to the dictate of patriotic duty. The reply insists that ex-King Constantine has always been willing to abide by the wishes of one people. The members of the ex-Kings entourage are delighted with the reply and are of opinion that it will place M. Venizels in a most difficult position. "The Daily Mail" declares that 'Tino's New Plot' evidences the need for perpetual vigilance against Germans and declares that the Allies cannot tolerate a brother-in-law of the Kaiser on the throne of Greece.

PRINCE PAUL'S REPLY TO THE OFFER OF THRONE,

HIS CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Nov. 3.

Lucerne.—The notorious Constantinist, Doctor Streit states thot Prince Paul has received the offer of the Greek Throne but Prince Paul has replied that the Throne belongs to King Constantine, whose successor is Prince George. Neither has renounced succession and Prince Paul therefore only consents to ascend the Throne in the event of the Hellenic people definitely deciding against the return of King Constantine and Prince George.

FRANCE'S NATIONAL DEBT.

WORK OF REPAYING WELL UNDER WAY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
PARIS, Oct. 30.
Recd. at 7-15 p.m. Nov. 3.

The Havas Agency states:—That the work of repaying the National debt is well under way is illustrated by the appearance of a new heading 'Amortication Account' in the Bank of France's weekly statement. The amount on the credit side reaches for a week nearly fourteen million francs, which figure it is expected will now increase steadily.

RESIGNATION OF PERSIAN CABINET.

DISMISSAL OF COSSACK GENERAL.

COMPLEXION OF NEW CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 3.

"The Times" learns from Teheran that the British Minister has informed the Persian Government that owing to the incompetence of the Cossack division who were paid largely from British sources the help is no longer justified in being given to them, whereupon Metshir-ed-Dowlah the Prime Minister resigned, not wishing to dismiss General Starosselsky. It is believed that the Shah will demand General Starosselsky's resignation and the immediate reorganisation of the Cossacks whom a Persian General will be appointed to command and British Officers will probably be asked to assist. A cabinet containing a number of younger Democrats is expected to take office for the purpose of carrying out this programme which implies urgent defensive measures and does not involve Anglo-Persian Agreement which still awaits ratification by the Mejliss.

ATTAIN FREEDOM WITHOUT BLOODSHED.

(Continued from page 7.)

much noisier crowds than that. She then referred to the ravages which influenza had caused during the last two years, at which again there was laughter. She said she could not at all understand why they should make fun of the sufferings of their own countrymen.

Concluding, she said that in the crisis of a country's history such as this when two great questions were before them to be decided she had thought she would find an audience, sufficiently interested in those questions, in a city like Bombay which claimed to be the most intellectual in India. She asked them to remember that nations were no tsaved by men shouting but by knowledge and sacrifice. What had she to gain by what she was doing? When the Chairman said she was honest they hissed at her. What did they do for? She had given up her country and her friends to come to India to serve them. She took no credit for that, because she loved India as she did loved no other country. (Loud cheers and cries of ("shame.") What was the shame in loving India? She was about the most popular person in India when she began the Home Rule campaign. And now they were hissing at that very woman who was seventy-three years of age. It was she that had first raistd the cry of Home Rule and the triumph of her work was this that when she came to India they were, with very few exceptions, bowing and cringing to foreigners and she awakened them. It was indeed very brave of them—a whole crowd—shouting at an old woman like her! It was very brave of them they though; she thought there was not much courage in it. She was proud that she had raised that spirit in them that made it possible for them to do this to her, a foreigner, and made them realise that colour meant no differentiation. She did not think that their conduct towards her that evening was more than a mere passing phase among a people who used to be the proudest and most courteous nations in the world. The only thing that made her sorry was that she had lost the love of the people of India. But she believed she had lost it only temporarily, and would win it back. (Cheers.)

QUESTIONS.

The Chairman then asked the audience if they wished to put any question to the lecturer, adding that only such questions would be allowed as were pertinent and relevant to the address.

A member of the audience then came upon the stage and said he wanted to put fifteen questions. He added he would put them together. The Chairman said he would allow him to put only one question at a time. The questioner insisted on putting all the questions together, whereupon the Chairman said he had already informed him of the procedure to be adopted and would not allow him to dictate to the Chair.

Upon this, a part of the audience again started shouting out, and much confusion ensued. They demanded that the questioner should be allowed to proceed in the way he wished to, whereupon the Chairman said they were allowed to put questions only under certain conditions. He would give them fair treatment and nothing else, and he would on no account stand dictation. (Cheers and cries of "shame" and "sit down".) If they did not wish the proceedings to last any longer he would dissolve the meeting but if anyone wanted to ask questions he would allow him to do so if they behaved as they should do at public meetings. ("Shame".) The Chairman added it remained to be seen who it was that ought to be ashamed.

A QUESTION DISALLOWED.

The questioner then put a question about the increase in military expenditure and the proposed gift of aeroplanes.

Mrs. Besant said the question had absolutely nothing to do with the lecture. She had never mentioned the Esher report or the aeroplanes. She had promised to reply only to relevant questions.

"GO BACK TO YOUR SEAT."

The Chairman then asked the questioner to go back to his seat.

There was again considerable shouting and confusion at this stage and it was difficult to hear what the Chairman and the questioner said.

The Chairman said he would not allow this questioner to put any more questions as he had already put one and others should have an opportunity. He enquired if anybody, wanted to do this. He further said as nobody was coming forward and the questioner was still on the stage and the shouting continued in spite of his appeal for silence, and the Chair was not obeyed he would dissolve the meeting.

MEETING DISSOLVED.

The meeting was then dissolved.

BOLSHEVIK OFFENSIVE

OPERATION ON WHOLE FRONT

GEN. WRANGEL'S FOLLOWERS FALLING BACK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Nov. 3.

Constantinople.—The Bolsheviks making a final effort before the winter have opened offensive on the whole front.

General Wrangel's followers are falling back and have evacuated Alexandrovsk and Berbiansk.

ANTI-BOLSHVIK RISING IN SIBERIA.

EIGHTY-ONE CONSPIRATORS EXECUTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Nov. 3.

A Copenhagen telegram reports the anti-Bolshevik rising in Siberia is spreading. The "Pravda" reports that eighty-one conspirators, mainly officers, have been executed at Omsk. Colonel Semenoff, the leader of the Cossack irregulars in Siberia, has fallen into the hands of the Bolsheviks. Apparently he was escaping from Chita in an aeroplane, which descended near Makeevo.

U. S. AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

PLANS FOR RESUMPTION OF TRADE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 3.

A message from Washington states the Department of Commerce is considering plans for the opening of trade relations between Russia and the United States with an international clearing house at Copenghagen. Recommendations regarding the payment to American exporters are incomplete.

BURYING AN UNKNOWN WARRIOR.

SUGGESTION FOR BURYING AN UNKNOWN SAILOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Nov. 3.

In connection with the arrangements to bury an unknown warrior in the Abbey as a tribute to the Army's deeds in the war, it is now suggested that the unknown sailor should also be reinterred in the Abbey. It is considered that in view of the Navy's share in winning the war it would be most fitting if a soldier and a sailor lay in the Abbey side by side.

BURIAL OF UNKNOWN SOLDIER.

M. P.'S TO RESIGN SPECIAL SEATS FOR BEREAVED'S RELATIVES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. at 7-15 p.m. Nov. 3.

The House of Commons by loud cheers endorsed the suggestion made by Major Hamilton that Members of Parliament should surrender their rights to reserved seats in Westminister Abbey and near the cenotaph on the occasion of the burial of an unknown warrior in favour of bereaved wives and mothers. The Premier promised that Government would make arrangements accordingly.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION BILL

COMMONS PASS SECOND READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Nov. 3.

In the House of Commons, the British Empire Exhibition Bill passed the second reading by 205 votes to 30.

"OBLIGATION WEEK" FOR EXSERVICE MEN.

INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN TO BE CONDUCTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Nov. 3.

The Ministry of Labour is making a great effort to settle the exservice men, who are still out of employment. The Ministry is organising an "obligation week" to be held from November 7th to 14th when an intensive campaign will be conducted throughout the country to commemorate the anniversary of the armistice. It is estimated that there are at present a quarter of a million exservice men unemployed.

Correspondence.

STRIKE AND THE CORPORATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wish to bring to the notice of the public of Bombay the method of work that is being followed in the Municipal Corporation and the attitude of the majority of members including even those who are elected by the rate-payers and who boast of representing the people of the city, towards questions affecting the interests of the working classes. After the Tramway men's strike has taken place a requisition was sent to the President requesting him to call a special meeting of the Corporation to consider the Tramway strike situation. But the special meeting was not called. However, the question was brought before the Corporation at its meeting held yesterday, as an urgent matter by way of considering a letter from the Commissioner on the subject. The discussion began with a proposition that the matter be referred to the Tramways committee. As the matter was going to the committee, I said that I would not go into the merits of the question at that stage and contented myself with suggesting that the committee, should invite both the representatives of the Tramway Company and of the strikers to explain to them their respective positions. After I had spoken, an amendment was moved that the question should not be referred to the committee but the Corporation should approve of the arrangements made by the Tramway Company. After it was moved and seconded, I expressed my desire to the President to speak on the amendment as I was entitled to do and I made two or three attempts to speak. But I was not fortunate enough to catch the eye of President, and after the question was hardly discussed for half an hour, Mr. Dumasia moved a motion for closure which the Corporation, which is so eager to look after the welfare of the city adopted even after my protest against it. These facts clearly show how important questions which affect the interests of the public of the city are being treated in the Corporation, which many times wastes hours in discussing matters which really do not concern them at all or sometimes very trivial matters. These facts also clearly point out the attitude of the members of the Corporation who are mostly either the representatives of the land-owning classes or who represent some capitalistic interests.

In the first place, they seem to be anxious to shut out all discussion regarding the interests of the working classes especially when they show themselves conscious of their rights. Otherwise why should they close the discussion of such an important subject as the present Tramway situation when the question barely discussed for half an hour and when only three speakers besides the movers and the seconders of the proposition and the amendment had spoken? Do they believe that by shutting out free and frank discussion on the labour interests they will be able effectively to quell the present labour troubles? If they think so they will soon find the remedy is worse than the evil.

Second, some people fondly believe that if the present strikes are put down with a high hand without showing any consideration to the demands of labour, they will be able to get rid of the labour troubles forever. They therefore want to break the backbone of the labour organisations once for all by assuming an yielding attitude and obstinately refusing to make any concessions which may even be justified. I am afraid this policy instead of assuaging the labour unrest will only add to it and may even give to it an undesirable turn. The present times and the whole atmosphere in the country are such that the policy of mere repression will be found to be a failure. In this letter I am not going into the merits of the various demands made by the workers involved in the different strikers. But I am quite sure that if a readiness had been shown to hear patiently and consider what the leaders and workmen had to say, the strikes would have been settled long ago. In the case of the Gas workers strike, and also that of the Tramway workers, if a body like the Corporation had intervened, as it was perfectly entitled to do in the interests of the public of the city, the people of Bombay would have been saved a great inconvenience. In the first-mentioned strike the difference was so narrowed down that it was only the unwillingness to seem to have yielded any concession that prolonged the agonies of the public. Even in the case of the Tramway strike, if a responsible body like the Corporation intervenes, it will not be difficult to bring about the settlement. The very fact that a body like the Corporation or a small committee appointed by it would hear both sides and publicly express its opinion on the merits of the cases of both the parties, would have brought a spirit of reasonableness and conciliation. Moreover, the public in the city also would have been in a better position to judge the merits of the issues. I therefore strongly hope that the Tramway company, the Municipal Corporation and the Government will give up their attitude of stubborn resistance at all costs and be ready to consider patiently the case of the strikers. If they are anxious that the public should help the Tramway company they must prove to the public by an impartial inquiry that the company is in the right. To expect the public to help the company without such an inquiry and the verdict in its favour, is too much. To ask the sympathy and the assistance of the public without convincing them of the reasonableness of the attitude of the company is to give the latter "carte blanche" to treat their workmen as they like. I would only make one remark about the curious statement made by the Municipal Commissioner that the Corporation had no "locus standi" to intervene in the strike. This is an astonishing proposition, consider this is an astonishing proposition, considering the relations existing between the Corporation and the Tramway company, especially if the company expects the Corportion and the public of Bombay whom the Corporation claims to represent to show for bearance towards the present defective arrangements of the Tramway company.—Yours etc.

N. M. JOSHI.

Bombay, 2nd Nov. 1920.

AN EARNEST APPEAL TO MR. GANDHI

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After long observation and cogitation on the present political psychology of the Indians and their leaders, I deem it my imperative duty to pen you a few lines as an earnest appeal on behalf of my Motherland.

Those who have been observing the movements of our leaders will surely find that most of them have been losing their mental control at the psychological moment when their political experience and foresight are put to the test.

Mr. Gandhi is regarded rightly by the people as a foremost leader. He has got mighty sway over the hearts of our people for his noble qualities of head and heart and his saintly private life. I am a great admirer of his noble and self sacrificing life. But it pains me to point out that he too has been losing his self control and wanting in foresight and keen penetration of human nature and the practicability of a movement. His "Satyagraha" movement has failed despite his and his followers' solemn vows. He is responsible for this breach of vows. Instead of growing wiser by experience he has launched another movement—viz., of non-cooperation, which is destined to fail and to throw the people into political chaos, bloodshed, anarchy and disloyalty. Why? Because there is no foresight in it. Non-Cooperation movement is just like abandoning all at once an old house where we lived for years together owing to some trouble without seeking another or making any preparation for the new abode, and thus creating unnecessary sufferings.

Let us ask ourselves a few questions:—

(1) Are we quite prepared to have complete Home Rule without the British Government?

(2) Have we a large number of first class statesmen and politicians?

(3) Have we perfect unity of races and religions which would remain permanently among the crucial test of unforeseen discordant events?

(4) Have we perfect tolerance of differences of opinion—social, religious and political?

(5) Have we cultivated true patriotism and character-building?

(6) Have we developed the true spirit of self-sacrifice?

(7) Are our millionairs using their wealth for the amelioration of our country?

(8) Have we got the sufficient percentage of education among the people?

I don't think Mr. Gandhi or anybody can answer these queries in the affirmative. Then how are we justified in our claims for complete Home Rule at once? Is there any wisdom in such a demand? Our late leaders Sir Pherozeshah Metha and Justice Ranade have publicly expressed that British Rule is a "divine dispensation." Our old leaders were always proud of their loyalty to the British rule, and always fighting for it. But some of our present leaders cast a slur on our loyalty by Non-Cooperation and kindred movements. Our old leaders fought with the evils of the Government and not with the Government itself, please mark our present degenerated politics. Some of our present leaders want to do away with the British rule. This degenerated politics will surely breed disloyalty, anarchy, bloodshed and chaos as observed in Russia.

Mr. Gandhi, you are styled by the people as Mahatma for your pure and self-sacrificing life. I beg to state that a Mahatma has such a profound knowledge of human nature and divine dispensation, and such is his self-control amidst trying circumstances that his utterances and actions are devoid of hatred, revenge, or warlike spirit. But I am sorry to point out to you that your present utterances are full of invectives, hatred, revenge and warlike spirit. I do admit that some of your utterances and actions are justifiable when we think of Rowlatt Bills, Khilafat affairs, Amritsar and Punjab atrocities exploitation and insults. But let us take into consideration the present desperate condition of the people. The slightest spark will inflame the whole of India. At such a psychological moment, our actions should be conciliatory and cautious. So, I appeal to you as Mahatma Gandhi to infuse in the people the true spirit of tolerance, brotherhood, patriotism, self-sacrifice and noble character-building. Kindly teach them true citizenship, self-respect, disinterestedness and to lay down one's life and wealth for the need of motherland, and when the people shall be so developed, then by self determination without strife, all exploitation will cease. Then no Government will dare to enslave us, suppress or insult us, or fire on us. Then only by the power of self reliance we shall effect the salvation of India by liberating the people from the thraldom of self and of the Government.—Yours, etc.,

BEHMAN SORABJI BANAJI.

Dina House.

Gowalia Tank, Oct. 3.

TO THE PROMINENT WOMEN OF INDIA

Mrs Herabai Tata sends us the following appeal, written by one of the prominent women of America to support the votes for Indian women.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As President of the International woman Suffrage Alliance a world wide organization to which over thirty countries are affiliated, I beg permission to address you. The new councils under the Reform Act are soon to be organized and therein the future of India is to be determined.

As the result of very long and self-sacrificing campaigns, accelerated by the events of the great war, most of the nations of the world have now extended the vote to women. Great Britain heads the list with a noble record. Not only are the women of Englnd, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales enfranchised, but also the women of Canada, New Zealand, Australia, British East Africa, and Rhodesia. The United States of America has also given the vote to all women. In Europe the list of countries in which women vote on equal terms with men is imposing and includes Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Holland, Germany, Poland, Checko-Slovakia, Austria Hungary, Crimea, (Mahamedan) Esthonia, Lettonia, Ukrania.

In view of this world wide recognition of the capacities of women for public affairs, I urge you, the Statesmen of India, that similar privileges and honors shall be bestowed upon the women of your historic country.

Will you not, men of India, spare the women of your land the pain and toil of a long struggle to secure the vote? This has been the price the women of other lands have had to pay in order to gain their Political Liberty, but India, the cradle of all civilization may well afford to give the world an example of generosity in extending justice even it has been asked.

The women of many lands sincerely congratulate the people of India upon their coming freerom of self-Government. Such women are watching developments, too, with deep interest and trusting that the elements of strength and self reliance which mark an old civilization will arm Indian Leaders with the courage to keep pace with the democratic trend ofmodern times. This is an age of justice to women.—Yours etc.

CARRY CHAPMAN CATT.

President International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

Sept, 30.

AN INDIAN'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with disgust the effusion of an Englishman regarding the inaugural address of Lala Lajpat Rai the President of the All India Trade Union Congress, in the "Chronicle" of the 1st inst. If the Lalaji had used honeyed words, and called our rulers Ma-Baps, instead of calling them a foreign bureaucracy and a capitalistic outcrocracy whose wastefulness has debarred the masses from even elementary knowledge perhaps the Englishman in question would have applauded the loudest, and would have written a panegyric instead of writing his protest hot with indignation from the meeting every intelligent teacher trying to inculcate ideas of truthfulness discipline and morality to his pupils gives apt illustrations of the wickedness of false hood be driven home to the heart of his young listeners, and if the Lalaji who knows how like babies in the matter of education, the workers of India are, shows to them the wastefulness of Indian bureaucracy and plutocracy, and exposes how they enrich themselves by lacs and thousands while they whine and cry that they exchequer will be as empty as the proverbial cash box of an Indian ryot, if they grant a few rupees to their employees, the Englishman calls infour other British born subjects who were present (including your Mr Editor butignoring the help of afew British gentleman applauding frequently while the address was being delivered) to add their powerfu voices to his weak one so that in future all presidents of Congresses, unions, leagues associations, and meetings must not try to impart true information to their audience about the extravagance and wastefulness of our Olympic Gods, but sing with guests "All hail Jupiter and ye gods we praise ye all for we know to our cost that the thundering and rumblinig in your mountainous abode spells ruin and disaster to us sinful denizens of the plain." My humble advice to the irate gentleman is to eschew all such uncouth gatherings and grace only those delightful meetings where toasts are drunk and where you praise me and praise you.—Yours etc.

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN

28 Frere Road,

Fort Bombay,

2nd Nov 20.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S INACTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you will kindly give me some space in your much-read paper, for the following:—

As your readers are aware that in January 1920 His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, declared in the Imperial Legislative Council that in a colony or in a protectorate there is no justification for assigning to British Indians a status in any way inferior to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects; and this statement he re-iterated a couple of months ago in the Simla Legislative Assembly, but to the greatest feeling of regret I have to declare that he has not shown to the public that he was and is true to his words, hence it goes without saying that it will be too much to put any faith in Lord Chelmsford personally and in his Executive Council.

I may frankly say here that, if not earlier, at least in March 1919, he had seen dark clouds of the hardships, difficulties, etc. of the Indians residing in British East Africa, as a memorial of some was forwarded to him for his information, necessary action and for forwarding same to the Rt Hon the Secretary of State for India. In that memorial a fair idea of what were the sufferings of British Indians in that part of the country were given, but really his Lordship did not think it worth while to make necessary enquiries into the matter but kept quiet, excepting that he forwarded the memorial as required. The matter came to a crisis, a resolution was passed against the anti-Indian attitude of His Excellency the Governor of British East Africa, by the mass meeting of the Indian citizens of Nairobi in August 1919 and a copy of the said resolution was sent to His Excellency Lord Chelmsford's Governmet but here too no effect was created. In December last year at Amritsar the Indian National Congress passed a resolution and made some strong declarations against the policy of the East Africa Government, and the quiet attitude of Lord Chelmsford's Government and the Home Government. This moved to some extent our Viceroy and he made the above declaration and stated that the Rt. Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu will defend the case of Indians residing in British East Africa when His Excellency the Governor of East Africa will discuss the matter of "Indians in East Africa and their status" with the Colonial Secretary. The discussion began and ended and the Colonial Secretary announced the Indian policy which is disappointing, deplorable, untritish, unsatisfactory and unjust and thus it is found how meanly East African Indians have been cheated by that Rt. Hon. (? in words) E. S. Montagu who was to act as a counsel for Indians of East Africa; this Mr. Montagu left Indians aside and went over to the side of the Colonial Secretary, who was from the very beginning against the anti-Christian races in general and Colonial Indians in particular. Really, it is deplorable to find two officers adminnstering India and British East Africa doing the greatest injustice to British Indians, one by keeping silence by being weak to govern and the other doing such acts and things as are liked and desired by the white settlers of B. E.A. Really, such officers for administering the territories are worse than useless and the sooner they go the better for the prestige of the British Empire and for the people on whom they have to make use of their powers.

In February 1920 it was pointed out to Lord Chelmsford that the Colonial Government would decide totally against the Indians and that he should take immediate and preceautionary measures that the fear does not become true but he kept quiet and the Colonial Government openly confirmed the anti-Indian policy which was in existence from 1907. We in India were shocked by the British atrocities committed in 1919 in Punjab but the atrocities committed by our kind hearted Britishers (!!) on India in E. A. for 4½ years are unsurpassable; and when the Viceroy was asked he showed his inability to enquire into the atrocities and assist the sufferers. What does his show? Had we in these times a strong headed Governor and the Viceroy, had we in these times a Viceroy who could put his words in actual action, had we fearless a Viceroy in these times, I am sure Indians in Colonies in general and Fiji and British East Africa, and South Africa in particular, would not have lost their cause, their prestige and would not have been humiliated as they are now, would not have had their interests jeopardized, would not have had their interests superseded, but it is an ivory of fate only as both the Indian public of this country as well as Governmet have not paid sufficient attention to their cause.—Yours, etc.

D. B. DESAI.

TRAMWAY STRIKE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is high time that the shareholders of the Bombay Tramway Co. muster strong and take steps to mend matters. It is ultimately the shareholders that are likely to be ruined if the present struggle is allowed to continue further. It is quite apparent from the ugly methods employed to break the strike by those responsible for the management, that they are unable to move along right lines and hence it is incumbent upon shareholders themselves to guard their own interests. Moreover, in the interests of public peace and economic health in these disturbing times, it is urgent that steps should be taken by shareholders to reform the management and make it more humanitarian and less despotic.—Yours etc.

INTERESTED.

Bombay Nov. 1.

MR. B. C. PAL AT BHOLA.

SWADESHI AND BOYCOTT ADVOCATED

BHOLA, Nov. 1.

Messrs. B. C. Pal, Chatterjee and Sen arrived here yesterday and addressed a big mass meeting over three thousand, mostly mahomedans, on the present situation with special reference to the Punjab atrocities and the Khalifat. Resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted for the revival of *Swadeshi* and the boycott of and abstention from Council elections. This morning another meeting was held specially for ladies where the revival of *Swadeshi* and the reintroduction of the spinning wheel and if possible of handlooms in every household, were urged. Never since the *Swadeshi* agitation was such enthusiasm seen here.

(Continued from Column 6.)

my reply to the Hony. Secretary's notice of to-day's date. However I wish to assure you that I cordially desire to reciprocate the courteous tone of your request, but as I have repeatedly explained and as you must know as a Mussalman, religious obligations of the most binding character leave me no alternative except non-compliance.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) Mohamed Ali."

STUDENTS AND NON-COOPERATION.

PT. MALAVIYA ADDRESS COLLEGE BOYS.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Nov. 1.

Addressing an audience mainly of students at the Central Hindu College, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya spoke at length in Hindi on the "Present political situation and, referring to Non-Cooperation, declared he agreed with Mr. Gandhi in the principle, but differed in detail. He favoured entering Councils and withdrawing in a body. Regarding education, he pleaded necessity of more education to train Indians for future administration of their own country and said that the present education, however faulty, had produced those who were now fighting to gain India's freedom. He would not reject Government grants. He wanted complete boycott of English and foreign goods which would impress Englishmen better than boycott of education, and appealed for thorough training of Indians to gain their rights, lost prosperity and complete Swaraj by discipline and education of masses for which united thought and action was imperative.

SIND NATIONAL COLLEGE'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Oct. 29.

The following telegram has been sent to the Secretary, Aligarh College Khilafat Committee, from the Sind National College—

"Most students and professors of the Sind National College heartily congratulate the students of Aligarh on their bold and patriotic stand for Islam and India; wish them grand success."

ALIGARH AFFAIRS.

SIEGE OF COLLEGE & AFTER.

MAHOMED ALI AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

STUDENTS' "TRAGIC EXODUS."

ALIGARH, Oct. 31.

Before dawn the Aligarh District Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police and the Hony. Secretary of the College, after having surrounded the College buildings and the Old Boys' Lodge with an extraordinarily armed police force and closing every access from the city to the College, met Maulana Mohamed Ali, who was down with fever, and the District Magistrate formally communicated to him that on the application of the Hony. Secretary, as representing the syndicate of the Trustees, he had come to order, under Section 144, of the Criminal Procedure Code, Maulana Mohamed Ali and all persons staying in the Old Boys' Lodge, and all students in hostels to be evicted as criminal trespassers and requested him to have the students peacefully withdrawn and himself leave the Old Boys' Lodge along with other occupants.

Maulana Mohamed Ali informed the District Magistrate that Mahatma Gandhi, he and his associates had already publicly announced, more than once, their determination to advise the students to withdraw themselves peacefully in case they were threatened with forcible eviction or in case the Trustees by majority, in a properly held meeting, arrived at a similar decision. He would, therefore, advise the students accordingly and had every hope they would follow his advice, but Maulana contended that the Lodge was the property of his association and he was one of the owners in possession, as such he would have refused to leave but, since civil disobedience had not been adopted by non-cooperators, he would obey any order lawfully issued to him. Thereupon he was verbally ordered under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to leave the Old Boys' Lodge, did so along with Maulana Abdul Majid and other occupants of the Lodge. The party then offered morning prayers in the College mosque and "fatiha" for the founder of the College and his son and associates, who were buried there.

STUDENTS' WITHDRAWAL.

Thereafter, Maulana Mohamed Ali collected a number of students and advised them to withdraw themselves peacefully to bungalows near the College that had been hired for them and the tents erected in their grounds in anticipation of such contingency. The students unhesitatingly followed the advice and refusing to take assistance offered by the District Magistrate they agreed to use motor lorries and hackney carriages brought to the College only if payment was accepted. The District Magistrate also requested Maulana to advise the students to accept orders of their parents with regard to non-cooperation. This Maulana Mohamed Ali flatly refused to do, as being outside the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, who thereupon said, "You want to bring up these students as disobedient boys."

Maulana: "No, Mr. Campbell. There you are wrong. I want to bring them up as obedient to God."

Mr. Campbell then remarked, "To yourself!"

Maulana Mohamed Ali retorted: "Mr. Campbell, I think we can very well spare each other this sarcasm."

MEETINGS PROHIBITED.

After this the District Magistrate was throughout perfectly courteous. However he repeatedly asked Maulana to give him an assurance he would hold no public meeting within his jurisdiction for a few days within which he hoped to get definite instructions from the Government. This too the Maulana flatly refused to do unless an order was lawfully issued. Whereupon the following written order was served upon him by the District Magistrate personally after an expression of his great reluctance:—

"Whereas owing to a dispute as to the possession of the buildings of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, in which you and your associates are alleged to have committed serious acts of criminal trespass and housebreaking and have needed to be evicted by me at the request of the lawful owners of the College, I, William E. Campbell, the District Magistrate of Aligarh, hereby give you and your associates notice, that as there is serious danger of disturbance to public tranquility, you and your associates are hereby prohibited from holding any public meetings until further notice."

The word "alleged" was inserted in the above order at the instance of Maulana Mohamed Ali, who himself absolutely denied criminal actions, attributed to him. Many hostile Trustees and old boys, employed in public services, it is said, sent by the Government from their districts, were in attendance throughout. So calm and conducted were the students that the succession of lorries and carriages moving backward and forward, was the only outward sign of this tragic exodus, when Muslim students were turned out bag and baggage from the principal educational institution of the Mussalmans of India at the instance of Moslem Trustees for the unpardonable sin of obeying the commandments of God.

EXODUS OF THE STUDENTS.

By half past twelve all baggage had been removed and then Maulana Mohamed Ali, who had stayed in the Lodge by arrangement in order to ensure peaceful withdrawal of students led them amidst cries of "Allahu Akbar" to their new abode. In the meantime *hartal* was observed in the town spontaneously by each shopkeeper, the moment the news reached there. The town has most generously come to the assistance of the students, providing, besides cash, food, servants and everything needed, and insisting on working like coolies and labourers and organising watch and ward in the National Moslem University camp until *chaukidars* can be engaged. They have taken solemn vows to share their last crums with every students left starving by their parents because of obedience to God's commandments. Indeed, the town has risen to the occasion beyond the highest expectations of greatest optimist.

At quarter past two, after partaking of breakfast, Maulana Mohamed Ali finally bade good-bye for the time being to the College buildings and motored to its new abode. Before doing so he asked the District Magistrate for a written order of eviction which was promised, and pointed out that Section 144 did not cover the order of eviction and even disobedience of the order lawfully issued could only be punished after prosecution and conviction, instead of entailing forcible eviction as was being done in he could not appeal in any court against his wrong decision, but nevertheles he could point out that the District Magistrate this case He told the District Magistrate professing to be the custodian law, was himself breaking it.

SECRETARY'S NOTICE TO MAHOMED ALI.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 31

At about one o'clock when Maulana Mohamed Ali, the Provisional Principal of the Independent Muslim University, was engaged in admitting students in the said University, he was served with the following notice from the Honorary Secretary of the Aligarh College:—

"In exercise of power vested in me under Section 90 of Rules and Regulations of the Trustees, M. A. O. College, Aligarh, I request you to kindly vacate the College premises and grounds and to withdraw your friends and students and other persons connected with you and your propaganda by 3-30 o'clock this afternoon. Furher, I request you not to hold any kind of meeting for any purpose whatsoever nor to address students on any subject whatsoever within the boundaries of the said College grounds after receipt of this notice.

(Sd.) S. Mohamed Ali,

Hony. Secretry, College, Aligarh."

MOHAMED ALI'S REPLY

Maulana Mohamed Ali has sent back the following reply to the Hony. Secretary:—

"With reference to your noice of to-day's date, I desire to state as follows:—

(1) The work which has brought me here is God's work and I am acting in obedience to His commandments. I cannot, therefore, carry out your request which contravenes these commandments.

(2) Even if the discretionary power which you purport to exercise has been vested in you by the rules and regulations of the Trustees, which I deny, I think I would have been justified in refusing to comply with your requests, and in the interests of the College, of which I am a Trustee, challenging your exercise of them as an abus of discretion

(3) Section 90, on which you rely, gives to the Secretary in certain emergencies under certain conditions and with certain limitations power to do on behalf of the Trustees only such act or acts as they themselves might lawfully do, but since the Trutees themselves have no power to demand of a Trustee compliance with such requests as yours, you cannot lawfully demand it of me.

(4) I would request you not to ignore the fact that I am a Trustee of the College, and although under Section 20, Clause D, I can be lawfully removed from office in certain circumstances the Secretary is explicitly precluded by proviso B of Section 90 itself from exercising in any case powers conferred on the Trustees by Rule 20."

PRINCIPAL'S COMMUNICATION.

The following letters were exchanged between the Principal and Maulana Mohamed Ali:—

"Dear Sir, you are staying in the College without the permission of the Principal, which is against Rule 159 of the Regulations of the Trustees. You have broken open some of the locked rooms of the Pacca Barrack, which is against peaceful withdrawal, of which repeated assurance has been given. I do beseech you to leave the College premises immediately, to-day, and withdraw all students who are under your influence.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) Ziauddin Ahmed."

REPLY.

Maulana Mohamed Ali has sent back the following to the Principal:—

"Dear Sir, with reference to your note of to-day's date I desire to state as follows:—

(1) I don't believe you are right in saying that I am acting against Rule 159 of regulations of the College.

(2) You are wring in stating that I have 'broken open some of the locked rooms of Pacca Barrack.'

(3) I have in no way departed from any assurance I have given in connection with the College.

(4) I cannot comply with the request contained in your letter for reasons stated in

(Continued in col. 4.)

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AND
CONDOR.

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INVITATION TO ALL CONCERNED

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17 18, 19 Dec. 1920.

The Fifteenth Annual Conference of the All India Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Association and the All-India Sanitary, Scientific, Indigenous Drug, Maternity and Infant Welfare Exhibition, 1920.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 2nd.

Months	To-day's price
Jan.	15 48—6
Mar.	15 12—6
May	14 86 5
July	14 62—6

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London Saturday, Oct. 30th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	2,449,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	182,000
East Indian ,, ,,	247,000
American ,, ,,	1,143,000
Other ,, ,,	283,000
Total Sales	24,000
East Indian Sales	4,100
Total Speculation	..
,, Export	..
East Indian Export	..
,, ,, Stock	102,000
,, ,, Forwarded	1,000
,, ,, Actual Export	..
,, ,, Imports	9,000
,, ,, Speculation	4,000
American Afloat	202,000
East Indian Afloat	10,000
Total Afloat	240,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 30th

Rentes 3%	58⅛
Bar Silver Spot	35⅛
,, 4 months hence	34⅛
Rising Tone of Silver :— Only, small business done.	Steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent. since 16th April 1920.	
Discount Bank 3 m/s	6 11/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s.	6 7/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	7 1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	116/1
Interest Day to day loans	5
,, 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	..
Consols 2½%	40
Rupee Paper 3½%	41
Indian Stock—5% Sterling Loans	94
Government Securities 5%	102
On London at Paris ... francs.	54.45

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£16 3/8
Hong Kong Bank	£117
National Bank	£38

WAR LOANS.

London Oct. 30th

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£67 3/4
Victory Bonds 5%	£73⅛
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£82 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 29th.

WHEAT.

Australian Afloat Value	121
Wheat Allotted U. K. Qrs.	2,100,000

SEEDS

Linseed, Bombay Rosario Bold Oct.-Nov. Quoted	£33½
Linseed Yellow Calcutta, 416lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers	—
Linseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Quoted	£31½
Tone of Rapeseed :—Firm.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov	£27
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Oct.-Nov.	31½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec. Value	£12½
Para Rapeseed.—Oct.-Nov. Quoted	£34½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£88
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£89½
Copper Brazers	£102
Yellow Metals	17
Hard Spelter	38
Corrugated Sheets..	£37

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Sellers	49
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov.-Dec. Sellers	48/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Nov.-Dec. Sellers	51
Tone :— Unsettled.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan	1/8½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov. sellers	1/9½
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Our market for ready cotton continues to remain steady for nice quality. There is good demand for nice cotton from Exporters and about Rs. 5,000 are reported to have been sold yesterday.

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, &c. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd Nov. 1920.

Cotton	3,648	Bales
Wheat	12,710	Qrs.
Linseed	2,612	,,
Rapeseed	647	,,
Jingelly seed	682	,,
Poppy seed	Nil	,,
Groundnuts	417	,,
Castor seed	177	,,
Rice	42,691	,,
Kyrabolams	218	,,
Cottonseed	2,410	,,
Mowrasseed	Nil	,,
Gram	648	,,
Jowar	7,404	,,
Bajri	23	,,
Sesfey	1,4	,,
Saffee	3,172	,,
Coal	2,442	Tons

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Nov. 3rd 1920

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 20	1 0 0
So ...	No. 10/1	0 15 0
Cannonball	No. 12/2	1 1 0
[illegible]	No. 24	0 13 0
[illegible]	No. 40/1	2 7 0
[illegible]	No. 40/2	2 7 0
[illegible]	No. 20	1 7 0

METAL.

(Prices nominal for Brass and Copper). Daily Quotations.

Nov. 3rd 1920.

	per cwt.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	37 0 0
Do.		37 0 0
Do.		8 0 0
Do.		37 0 0
Do.	12	36 0 0
Do.		37 0 0
Do.	2	36 0 0

PPER RATES.

Nov. 3rd 1920

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	79 0 0
Do.	3	82 0 0
Do.	12	87 0 0
Do.	12	83 0 0
Do.	12	84 0 0
Do.	2	84 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		82 0 0
Sangshoka Ingot		86 0 0
Copper English Bars		87 0 0
Brass Bars		38 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazar Rates:

Bombay, Nov 3rd 1920. 6 p. m.

Ready	Spot/Near Terms	Rs. a. p.	Ball Delivery	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 10-up	—	8 8 0	—	8 14 0
,, Cawnpore 78-82	—	8 8 0	—	8 12 0
,, Karachi Hangin	—	8 0 0	—	8 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Kalni	—	14 4 0	—	15 0 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	—	14 4 0	—	15 0 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	—	15 4 0	—	16 0 0
Linseed, Brown Sulfa	—	17 10 0	—	18 4 0
,, ,, Tita	—	16 4 0	—	17 4 0
Linseed, White 86-16	—	86 0 0	—	16 12 0
,, Gaziz 79-82	—	85 8 0	—	17 12 0
,, Gulai 86-90	—	80 0 0	—	16 4 0
Bruch	—	72 0 0	—	15 0 0
Poppyseed, White	—	16 6 0	—	17 — 0
Groundnuts	—	80 0 0	—	8 8 0
Mowrasseed	—	3 4 0	—	.. ..
Bajri	—	40 0 0	—	16 15 0
Castorseed	—	82 0 0	—	.. ..
Cottonseeds	—	14 0 0	—	4 14 0
Forward.		Rs. a. p.		
Wheat May	—	8 8 0		
Linseed May	—	18 4 0		

CHEMICALS.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 3rd.

Fluctuations have been of little importance. Market kept steady. The Quotations are as under :—

	Rs.	
Sodium Sulphide	35/40	
Zinc Chloride	35/40	
Bleaching Powder	15/20	
Caustic Soda	30/	
Brown Sugar of Lead	50/55	
Bichromate of Soda	100/15	
Bichromate of Potash	120/20	
Antimony Salt	2/10	(lb.)
Soft-Soap	20/	
Glauber Salt	6/	
Washing Soda	6/ 7	
Farina	16/17	
Sago	13/	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

REPORT.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 25/12/.
Bar Silver ready, Rs. 115.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/7-3/4.
D. D. on London 1/7-7/8.
3 M/st. D. A. 1/8-5/8.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 173.
60 D/3st D. P. Rs. 165.
London Silver spot, D. 52-10.
London Silver forward D 52-10.
American Cross rate Dol. 3.44.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 77.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 70.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 63.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 62.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 62.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 65.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 62.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES

The market was very steady on account of speculators buying.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 260, By. Cotton 1100, By. Dyeing 3045, Bradbury 815, Cent. India 5315, Century 1040, Colaba Land 2610, Crescent 640, Currimbhoy 1285, David 1687/8, Fazulbhoy 1715, Finlay 1149 xd, Ind. Bleaching 205, Ind. Malwa 685, Kastoorchand 1890, Kohinoor 3480, New Great 917/8, Pearls 1135; Phoenix 960, Shapurji 410, Simplex 840, Swan 1100 xd, Swadeshi 4500.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 800, By. Burma 660, By. Burma N. I. 207/8, Bt. Burma Petrol 16/12 By Tramway 715, By. Steam 430, Bundi Cement 41, Ind. Cement 350, Kasani Ord 230, Katni Defd. 1150, New India ins. 2 pr. Shivrajpur 37, Tata Ord 130, Tata Defd. 705, Tata Hydro 930, Tata Oil 250, Tata Bank 31/8, Scindia Steam 5 dis.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

The market opened after the holidays with a fairly strong inquiry for coal shares in which a considerable business was reported with prices well maintained. Jute mill shares ruled easier with less inquiry, drop in the hessian market being probably accountable for the want of interest shewn in these securities. A fairly large volume of business was reported in the miscellaneous section as the market had been closed for a fortnight brokers were well furnished with orders. The prices, however, did not shew much change and there was no feature of special interest.

The following were the closing quotations: Coal :—Bansra 17, Bengal 905, Bengal Bhatdee 13-4, Bokaro and Ramgurh 22, Borrea 28-12, Burrakur 54, Equitable 43-4, Ghusick 24-12, Highfield 9, Jainty Central 20-8, Katras Jherria 10, Neotoria 12, New Beerbhoom 47, New Kessurgarh 35-8, North Damuda 10, Patmohna 13, Raneegunge 69-8, Sutikdih 12-12.

Jute :—Anglo-India 511, Belvedere 650, Budge Budge 740, Century 9-12, Craig 11-2, Dalhousie 797 and 801 s 1, Delta 805, Fort William 564, Gourepore 1460, Howrah 64-4 s 1, Kamarhattz 1131 and 1146 s 1, Lansdowne 560, Kanknarrah 856 s 1, Waverley 15-12.

Miscellaneous :—Alpha General Insurance discount, Alliance Bank (pref) 91, Bank of Bengal 1895 s 1, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 10-4, Bengal Paper 115, British Ceylon Corporation 13-4, Calcutta Industrial Bank 0-4 discount, Champaran Sugar 41-12, Dunbar Cotton (deb) 90-3, Hume Pipe 15, Indo Burmah Tin 1-10, Kesoram Cotton 40-8, Kumardhubi Engineering 99-12, New Savan Sugar 14-8 14-0 Premier Oil 13-9, Vitachur Paper 47 s 1, Union Jute (deb) 86.

Tea :—Dimakusi 185, Sarai 14-4.

Government Paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 53-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 54.

Exchange Bank Telegraph Transfer one shilling seven three eighth pence and Demand Bills one shilling seven half pence.

Major-General Sir A. B. Scott, who has relinquished command of the 8th Lucknow Division, broke journey en route for Bombay with Lady Scott at Allahabad where they are guests of Sir Harcourt Butler.

Lady Lloyd, accompanied by Lt.-Colonel G. J. Grafton-Young, I.M.S., Surgeon and Lieutenant K. H. Grant, R.N., A.D.C., have arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind from Mahableshwar.

Mr. J. Crerar, has arrived at Government House.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS,

Nov. 3.

S S Dunera, Walker, Shanghai, etc.
S S Elkbridye, Read, Shanghai, etc.
S S Barpeta, Slightham, Busreh, etc.
S S Cooyanna, Holman, Busreh, etc.
S S Lhasa, Woollatt, Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

S S Bamora, Leek, Persian Gulf.
S S Karapara, Dowining, Durban, etc.
S S Garmula, Lyne, Calcutta.
S S Baron Jedburg, Fullerton, Calcutta.
S S Heijin Maru, Kawagushi, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Dunera for China.
Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Rampur for Calicut.
Steamer Trehanke for Calcutta.
Steamer Soudan for Calcutta.
Steamer Golconda for Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 3rd Nov. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R Hellos	Singapore	N F	F F O & Co
[illegible]	London	[illegible]	[illegible]
G Orur	N F	16-1-	A I & C N Co
[illegible]	[illegible] Coast	[illegible]	A I P C S N Co
[illegible] Shimbal Maru	N F	N F	N Y K Asia
[illegible]	N F	N F	M M & Co
[illegible] Okura	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co
P Hercules	Middesbra	N F	J F & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ramadurl	N F	N F	B N & Co
Haveri	N F	N F	B N & Co
Oberto	N F	N F	B N & Co
[illegible]	N F	N F	B N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	B N & Co
Sat Ajji	N F	N F	K & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

[illegible] Rona	N F	[illegible]	M M & Co
[illegible] Bamora	Basrah	[illegible]	M M & Co
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M Co
Golconda	Colombo	N F	M & Co
[illegible] Jubilee	N F	[illegible]	Graham & Co
[illegible] Hoochieh	Calcutta	[illegible]	M & Co
[illegible]	[illegible]	N F	B & Co
[illegible] Shunei	P Gulf	[illegible]	B [illegible] & Co

ALBERT DOCK.

[illegible] Lawrence	N F	[illegible]	Finlay & Co
[illegible] Akbari	N F	[illegible]	M & Co
[illegible]	N F	N F	M & Co
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M & Co
[illegible]	London	[illegible]	M & Co
[illegible] Cressell	[illegible]	[illegible]	M & Co
[illegible] Varsova	N F	N F	M & Co
[illegible]	[illegible] Basrah	[illegible]	M & Co
[illegible] Sikh	[illegible]	[illegible]	M & Co
[illegible] Canada	Karachi	[illegible]	& Co

HARBOUR WALL.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	N F	B & Co
[illegible]	[illegible]	N F	B & Co

ROYAL DRY DOCK.

[illegible]	N F	N F	B & Co

Rangoon Police Inspectors have petitioned the Commissioner of Police in a body against the appointment of [illegible] as acting Deputy Superintendent of Police vice C. H. F. Colquhoun, on leave, on the ground that he is the most junior Inspector and has superseded all other Inspectors. Being dissatisfied with the explanation given by the Commissioner of Police, men have been allowed to move Local Government in the matter.

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EDITED BY

SIR DINSHAW E. WACHA.

PUBLISHED BY

MR. K. T. ANKLESARIA.

General Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

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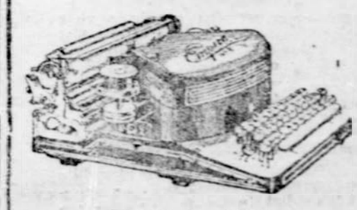

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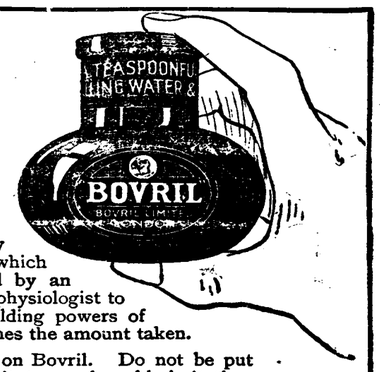

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ALL-INDIA INDUSTRIAL SERVICE.

DIRECTORS OF INDUSTRIES IN CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 1.

In opening the Conference of Provincial Directors of Industries at Cawnpore on Monday, the 1st November, Sir Thomas Holland referred to the contribution made by the Cawpore industries to the munitions of war in cotton goods and tents, leather articles, chemicals, brushes, machinery and woollen goods. He then reviewed the action taken on the previous Conference held at Simla in April. He described the administrative measures undertaken to round up the war activities of the Munitions Board and the creation of an organisation to dispose of the stock of war stores accompanied by the adjustment of officials, machinery necessary to undertake the Government measures for the inauguration of the new industrial policy having in view the amalgamation of the industrial and commercial heads of business under one member of Government in April next.

STORES PURCHASE.

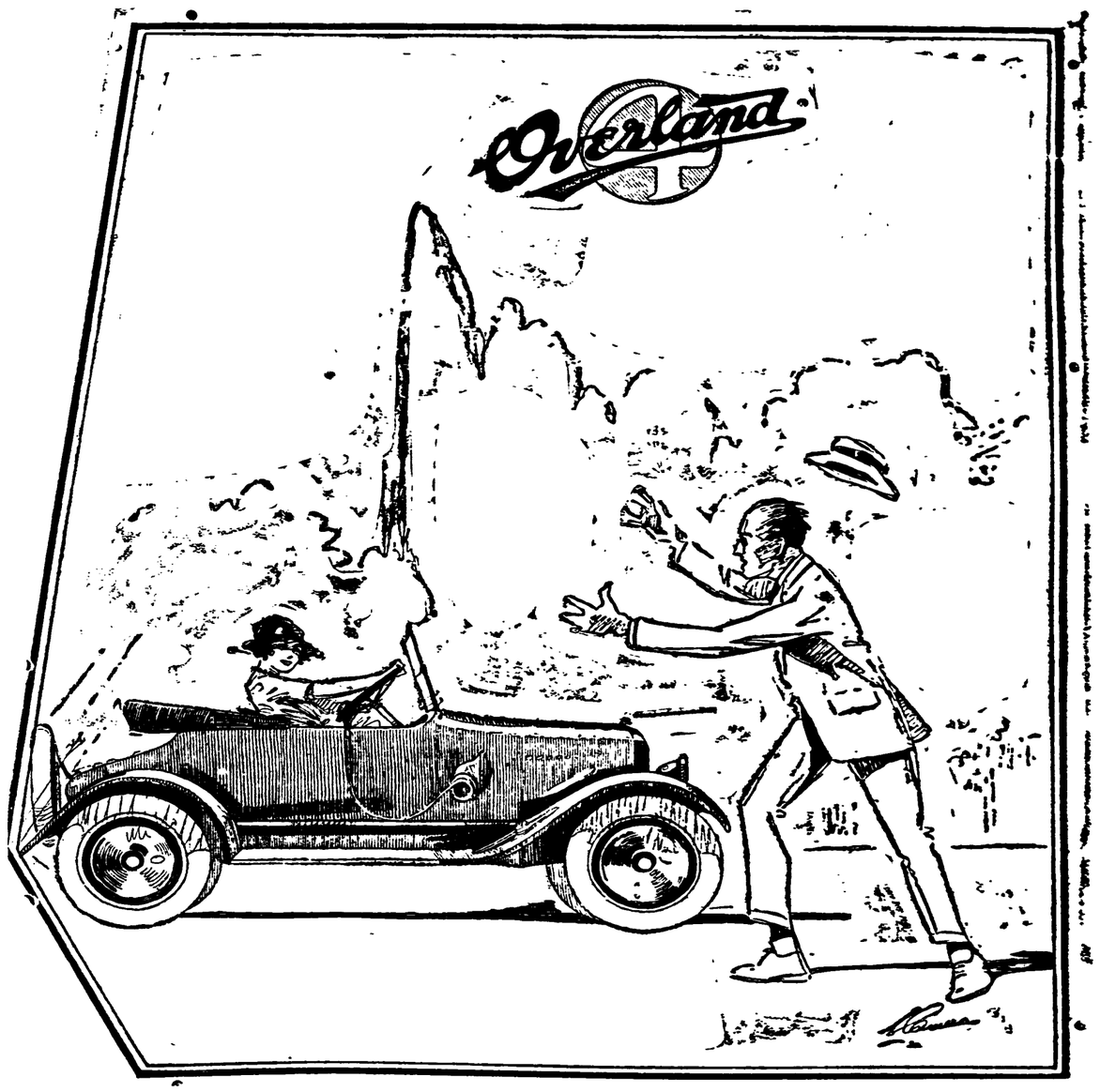
Since April, the Stores Purchase Committee's Report has been published and it should be possible now to construct the machinery necessary to turn the pious, but futile, phrases of the old Stores Rules into active measures for the benefit of Indian manufacturers. With the appointment, on the first October, of Sir William Meyer as High Commissioner we can count on the Stores department in London being an active helper to our efforts to extend our purchasing and, therefore, manufacturing activities in India. In the matter of services as in the case of Stores our principal problem has been to provide opportunities for amalgamated action without trespassing on the rights of the new ministers and without restraining the natural and healthy tendency to the development of the provincial spirit. The rights of the old services are safeguarded in the reformed constitution and ministers are required to administer them with this fact in view, but we cannot justifiably thrust the new all-Indian services on the provinces without their wishes. We have proposed a new All-India Industrial Service and the Thorpe Committee's proposal for a similar Chemical Service are now before local Governments, but the employment of officers to these services will be purely optional. Ministers should be able, if they wish, to appoint their own industrial and technical officers either as members of separate provincial services or as temporary specialists. Although certain advanages are obtainable by central recruiting, there are some compensating advantages in the development of provincial patriotism. The employment of temporary specialists, however, incurs the obvious danger that the term of their employment may be used as a period of prospecting for private business ends. Relatively junior members of a permanent service can be profitably deputed abroad on study leave with a hope of turning the newly acquired experiences to account on behalf of a province, but the temporary employee so improved will naturally realise his increased market value when renewing his terms of agreement. Temporary specialists can sometimes be borrowed from the English services, but more easily and advantageously from the all-India services and it is because most of the provinces cannot afford to maintain such specialists in the early stages of their development, that it is proposed to maintain a stock to draw from as and when the provincial ministers wishes.

AMALGAMATION OF ORDERS.

Similarly, in regard to Stores advantages are obtainable from the amalgamation of orders and the institution of reform of running contracts, but the direct saving prices may sometimes be set off by the advantages of encouraging local industries. A minister will thus be free to make his demands from the Central Stores Department or purchase locally as he thinks most desirable. The freedom of the minister in these respects does not remove the necessity for either central stores or central services nor will the creations of these force any prvince to use either of them. Reference to the central stores and the central services naturally leads to consideration of what the industrial commission described as imperial technological institutions. Provinces cannot be expected in the early stages of their development to provide for more than local technical institutes intended to train, except in special subjects and subordinate supervisors. The small requirements of each of the provinces are insufficient for the maintenance of the high class institutions necessary to train officers or to undertake special research and these, therefore, should be undertaken by the Central Government on behalf of all provinces; but as stated at the last Conference these if suitably placed might be taken over later by the Governments of the provinces in which they occur.

PROGRESS OF SCOOLS OF MINES AND GEOLOGY.

Sir Thomas Holland then reviewed the progress made towards establishing the school of Mines and Geology at Dhanbad and a Tanning and Leather Working Institution near Calcutta. He also reviewed the action taken on the other decisions of the April Conference, including reference to the appointment of a Committee to consider the proposed unification of the relating to bodies the development of machinery to deal with labour questions and arrangements made to deal with the International Conventions on Labour and the institution of a journal and bulleting on industries and labour. Among the activities of Government in connection with the subjects not discussed at the last Conference, he referred to hydro-electric survey and the modification of the patent law to bring India into the inter-imperial arrangement for the provisional protection of inventions and designs. He then reviewed the new problems to be considered at the present session.



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SHE—Don't Worry Herbert—The Three—point suspension Springs will Save me and the car when we land!"

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